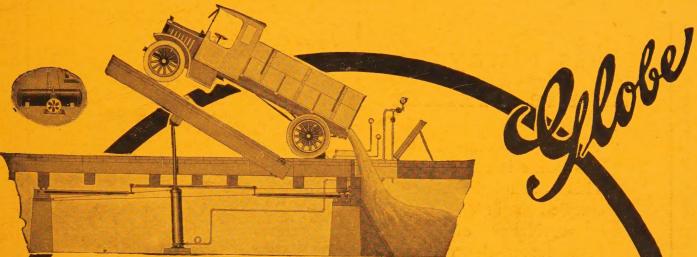
GRAINS OURNAL DEALERS OURNAL

Vol. XLVI. No. 3.

Chicago, III., U. S. A., February 10, 1921.

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Beyer Grain Co.

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Buying Grain for 12 Milling Companies

Davidson Grain Co.

Receivers and Shippers

Farmers Co-operative Comm. Co.

Commission Merchants

Gano Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Goffe & Carkener E. F. Leland & Co. Private Wire

The Hausan.-Bateman Grain Co.

We Are It for Any Grain

Hayes Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Hinman-Yates Grain Co. Receivers and Shippers

Hutchinson Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

The Hutchinson Terminal Elevator Co. Consignments and Storage

Jay Hausam & Company

Grain Merchants C. D. Jennings Grain Co.

Consignments Kansas Grain Co.

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Larabee Flour Mills Corporation Hard Wheat Millers

J. B. McClure Grain Co.

Buyers and Sellers

Oswald Grain Co.

Dark Hd. Turkey Wheat Specialty

Ralph Russell Grain Co.

Commission Merchants

The Southwest Grain Co.

Grain Merchants The Security Elevator Co.

Handlers All Kinds Grain

Union Grain Co. Grain Dealers

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

ALBANY, GA.

Bush, V. R., flour, feed, grain broker. Georgia Commission Cc., mdse, and grain brokers. Martin & Co., Roy, broker, grain and feedingstuffs.

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Woodruff Feed Co., dealers grain, hay, feed. ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

Moore-Lawless Grain Co., cosgmts., futures, pvt. wires.*Cairo Grain Commission Co., consignments.*

ATHENS, GA.

Callaway Grocery Co., The, whsle. gro., grain, feeds. Thistlewood & Co., grain dealers.*

Hinton & Co., O. R., mdse. and grain brokers.

Steedman, Wm. B., grain, feed broker.*

Webb Brokerage Co., grain, flour, feed specialty.

Wier Feed & Grain Co., whsle. grain, feed, flour.*

CARROLLTON, MO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Brooke & Co., T. H., grain, hay, flour, c/s pdts.
Fain Grain Co., W. L., flour, feed, field seeds.*
Gregg & Son, J., wholsesale brokers, grain, hay.*
Leonard & Sons, J. T., feedingstuffs, mdse, brokers.
Martin, Theo, W., broker, grain, flour, hay, mxd, feed.
Smith, Edward E., broker, grain, hay, flour, mxd, feed.
Taylor Commission Co., c/s meal, c/s hulls, fertilizer.*

AUGUSTA, GA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., corn and outs.
Gifford Grain Co., grain and grain products.*
King Wilder Grain Co., grain snippers.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Hood Feed Co., flour, feed, hay, cowpeas.
Hood Feed Co., flour, feeds, field seeds.
Lookout Brokerage Co., grain, feeds, mdse.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokerage commission.
Jaquith, Parker, Smith & Co., wheat, barley, millo.*

BRUNSWICK, GA.

McKinnon, Malcolm B., grain, hay, feed, produce. Ogg, C. D., mdse., grain & feedstuffs. Taylor, C. A., grain, hay, feed broker.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*

Bruso, O. A., grain—strictly brokerage.

Bruns Grain Co., grain commission.*

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., receivers, shippers.*

Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.*

Doorty-Ellsworth Co., Inc., brokerage commission.*

Gee-Lewis Grain Co., barley and rye.*

Globe Elevator Co., receivers & shippers.*

Harold. A. W., grain, barley a specialty.

McConnell Grain Corporation, commission merchants.*

McKillen, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*

Kennedy & Co. Chas. wheat a specialty.*

Corporation of Co., commission co., commission merchants.*

Columbus, Go., canin, hay, seeds, beans city Mills Co., soft wheat, corn, millers.*

Devter & Hamburger, grain, hay, feed, flour broke dispers.*

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

McCardle-Black Co., grain commission merchants.

CULLMAN, ALA.

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

BUFFALO (Continued)

Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Rateliffe, S. M., commission merchant,
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Illimston Grain Co., grain commission.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.*
Whitney & Gibson, consignments.*
CAIRO, ILL.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

Taylor Commission Co., c/s med., c/s hulls, fertilizer.*

AUGUSTA, GA.

Board of Commerce Members.
Clark Milling Co., dealers grain & feedstuffs.*

Cranston & Co., A., brokers, grain, hay, feed, Dunbar & Co., H. S., grain, hay, feed, flour, brokers.
Fletcher & Co., W. W., brokers, hay, grain, flour, feed.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.*
Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., corn products.*
Baltimore Pear

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., grain and millfeed.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, revrs. & shprs.*
Gates Elevator Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*
Star Elevator Co., receivers, grain, hay, straw.*
Strauss & Co., H. M., receivers, shippers hay & grain.*
Union Elevator Co., The, grain and hay.*

COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

Robinson-Hunt Grain Co., grain, hay, seeds, beans.*

City Mills Co., soft wheat, corn, millers.*
Dexter & Hamburger, grain, hay, feed, flour brokers.*
Joseph Co., Dan, grain, grain products.*
Watkins & Co., L. C., mdse. and grain broker.

Ponder & Kelley, grain, feed, gen'l mdse.

DALLAS, TEX.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ALA.

Lyle-Taylor Grain Co., whise, grain, hay, feeds.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members,
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.
Ayres Merc. Co., The F. C., grain, flour, feed.
Best & Co., J. D., corn, oats, barley.
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.
Crescent Flour Mills. The, wheat, corn, oats.
Denver Elevator. We buy and sell grain and beans.
Elder Grain Co., F. W., "Always Working."
Flanley Grain Co., wholesale grain.
Gallagher Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hungarian Flour Mills, wheat, corn, oats, etc.
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., private wires to all markets.*
O'Donnell Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Scott-George Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Scott-George Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barl.*
Thompson Merc. Co., The W. F., wholesale hay.
Warwick Grain Co., buyers & sellers all kinds of grain.

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Board of Trade Members.

Anderson Co., D. L., grain merchants.

Iowa Grain Co., receivers and shippers.

Lockwood, Lee, grain, millfeed broker.

Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commission

Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.

Tower, C. A., grain broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.
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Huston, C. R., grain, hay consignments as
Lichtenberg & Son, cats, corn, hay, straw.
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.* a specialty.

DUBLIN, GA.

Barton, J. W., commission merchant.
Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Mills, grain and feed.*
Peacock, R. T., broker.
Pope, J. T., flour and corn miller.
Smith Brothers, brokers, mdse., grain, feedstuffs.*
Walker, C. L., merchandise broker.

DULUTH, MINN.

Board of Trade Members.

Mitchell Co., W. C., grain commission.

White Grain Co., shippers all grains.*

FLOYDADA, TEXAS.
Marshall Grain Co., shippers of milo.*

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Grain and Cotton Exchange Members. Dorsey Grain Co., receivers, shippers.

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McCardle-Black Co., grain commission merchants. GADSDEN, ALA.

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Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., grain dealers. GREENVILLE, MISS.

Lyle & Lyle, whise. grain, hay, feedstuffs.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Valley Brokerage Co., feed, grain, hay broker.

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Elder, Fred W., wholesale grain, hay and mill pdts.* Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.* Moritz Grain Co., C., wholesale grain.* Sexson, C. R., grain.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Merchants Grocery Co., whise grocers, grain, fd., fr. HAVANA, CUBA.

Smith Co., C. E., gen'l brokers-Jacksonville, Miami.

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

Rothschild Co., S., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Ayres Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Beyer Grain Co., consignments, mill orders.
Central Grain Co., The, buyers for mills.
Davidson Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Co.-Op. Com. Co., commission merchants.
Gano Grain Co., grain merchants.
Gano Grain Co., grain merchants.
Hausam-Bateman & Co., grain buyers and sellers.
Hayes Grain Co., John, grain merchants.
Hinman-Yates Grain Co., grain merchants.
Hutchinson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Hutchinson Term. Elvtr. Co., consignments.*
Kelly Milling Co., Wm., millers of hard wheat.
Jay Hausam & Company, grain merchants.
Jennings Grain Co., C. D., consignments.*
Kansas Grain Co., buyers and sellers.
Larabee Flour Mills Corp., hard wheat millers.
McClure Grain Co., J. B., buyers and sellers.*
Oswald Grain Co., dark hard turkey wheat, specialty.
Pettit Grain Co., buyers & sellers milling wheat,
Rock Milling & Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.
Russell Grain Co., commission merchants.
Southwest Grain Co., ceceivers and shippers.
The Security Ele. Co., receivers, shippers milo kafir.
Union Grain Co., grain merchants.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Huntsville & Decatur Bkg. Co., dlrs. gr. & gr. pdts Lyle & Lyle, whsle. grain, hay, feedstuffs.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Board of Trade Members.
Belt Elevator & Feed Co., receivers and shippers.
Bingham-Hewett-Scholl Co., grain merchants.
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.
Evans Grain Co., W. R., commission and brokerage.
Goldberg Grain Co., consignments.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.
Hoosier Grain Co., consignments only.
Kendrick & Sloan Co., Inc., grain and hay.
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receiver and shipper.
McCardle-Black Co., grain merchants.
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain commission.
Merchants Hay & Grain Co., hay, grain, mill feed.
Montgomery & Tomnkins, receivers and shippers.
Probst & Kassebaum, Inc., hay, grain, feed.
Shotwell & Co., C. A., grain & hay.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.
Urmston Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Witt. Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

JACKSON, MICH.

Bartlett & Co., J. E., feed, grain, salvage.* Stockbridge Elvtr., track buyers, sellers, gr. & sds. Wagner-White Co., track buyers-sellers, grain-feed.

JACKSON, MISS.

Field Co., Robt., succ. to P. L. Brittain Co. Royal Feed & Mlg. Co., mixed feed mfrs.*

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Hulsey-Bessent Co., hay, grain, produce brokers.
Savige & Redavats Co., merchandise & grain brokers.
Smith Co., C. E., gen'l brokers, Havana & Miami.*
Wilson & Parker Co., brokers, grain, feed, hay, etc.*

JASPER, ALA.
Acuff, J. D., buyer white milling corn.
Robins, J. H., grain, hay, feed, flour broker.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Robins, J. H., grain, hay. feed, flour broker:

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Alfalfa Grain Pdts. Co., everything in the feed line.

Beyer Grain Co., consignments.

Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.

Denton Kuhn Grain Co., consignments.*

Dilts & Morgan, consignments.*

Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*

Federal Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*

Frisco Elevators Co., grain merchants.*

Goffe & Carkener, receivers and shippers of grain.*

Hall-Baker Grain Co., consignments.

Hipple Grain Co., feterita, kafir, milo.

Larabee Flour Mills Corp., The, milrs. "Larabee Best."

Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

Mondeleck Grain Co., consignments.

Moore-Lawless Grain Co., consignments.

Moore-Seaver Grain Co., consignments.

Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.

Parker Corn Co., cons, consignments.

Nord Grain Co., consignments.

Root Grain Co., consignments and futures.*

Scoular Bishop Grain Co., consignments.

Shanond Grain Co., consignments.

Shanonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*

Terminal Elevators. receivers shippers.*

Twidale-Wright Grain Co. consignment futures.

Thresher Fuller Grain Co., corsignment futures.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Wilson-Legler Hay & Grain Co., branch at Kansas City.

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Grain Exchange Members.
Ewart Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, bariey.*
Foster, E. D., feeders supplies.
Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Wright-Leet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.
Caple & Stockton, hay, grain, feed.
Farmer Wilson Co., brokers, hay, grain, mill feed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, mill feed.
Wilson Co., John R., grain brokers.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Pacific Grain & C. S. P. Co., grain & c/s meal.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham-Hewett Gr. Co., receivers-shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Edinger & Co., grain, hay, flour.
Farmer & Sons, Oscar, hay, grain and feeds.*
Fruechtenicht, Henry, grain, feed, hay.
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA. Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

MACON, GA.
National Milling Co, mftrs. mixed feed.
Mott Brokerage Co., hay, grain, flour, feed broker.*

MARSHALL, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.

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Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker & com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
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Cook, L. P., receiver and shipper.
Delta Flour & Feed Co., flour, feed, meal, grains.
Denyven & Co., brokers and commission.*
Edgar-Morgan Co., mixed feed manufacturers.
Hasenwinkle, H. J., consignments.
International Sugar Feed No. 2 Co., mfrs. swt. mx. f
Lovitt & Co., L. B., cotton seed and peanut products.
Mississippi Elevator Co., grain dealers, feed mfgrs.*
Pease & Dwyer, grain, mixed feed.
Quaker Oats Co., feed & cereal mfrs.
Royal Feed & Milling Co., mixed feed mfrs.
Sessum Coal & Grain Co., grain, mixed feed.
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*
Wade & Sons, Inc., John, grain, feed, flour.*

MERCER, MO.

Alley Grain Co., oats, corn, wheat, seeds.*

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Board of Trade Members.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderton & Co., W. A., whsle brokers, gr., hay, fd. Elkin-Henson Grain Co., gr. mxd. fd., hay, ctn. sd. pts. George Co., The A. H., grain dirs., mxd. fd. mfgrs.* Gibson Brokerage Co., J. A., grain & mdse. brokers. Harris, John H., grain and mdse. brokers. Haryls, John H., grain brokers & mfrs. agents. Lyle Grocery Co., The Tom, who. gro., grain, feed. Meridian Grain & Elvtr. Co., gr. dirs., mxd. fd. mfrs. Meyer Bros., wholesale groc., grain, feed. Smith Brokerage Co., grn. gr. pdts., hay, ctn., sd. pts.* Sturgis Co., grain dealers, mixed feed mfrs.* Snowden Com. Co., grain, hay, rice brokers. Threefoot Bros. & Co., whsle grain, feed, fr., gro.* Tutt Grain Co., J. B., grain, fd. c/s products dirs. Queen City Feed Co., grain, hay, flour, corn meal.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Bacon Co., E. P., grain and seed.
Bartlett & Son Co., L., grain com. merchants.*
Bell Co., W. M., commission merchants.*
Blanchard Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Blanchard Grain Co., grain and seed.
Buerger Commission Co., grain and seed.
Cargill Grain Co., grain and seeds.
Donahue-Stratton Co., dis., grain and feed.*
Flanley Grain Co., consignments solicited.
Franke-La Budde Grain Co., feeds, grain, hay.
Fraser-Smith Co., commission merchants.
Kamm Company, P. C., grain shippers.*
Lauer & Co., J. V., grain merchants.
Merriam Commission Co., consignments.
Milwaukee Grain Commission Co., grain commission.*
Mitchell Co., W. C., commission merchants.
Rang & Co., Henry, commission merchants.
Rang & Co., Henry, commission merchants.
Rankin M. G.. & Co., grain and feed.
Rialto Elvir. Co., grain receivers and shippers.*
Runkel & Dadmun, grain commission merchants.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Thayer & Co., C. H., receivers & shippers.*
Updike Grain Co., consignments solicited.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Benson, Quinn Co., grain receivers.

Benson, Quinn Co., grain commission.*

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.

Carter-Sammis & Co., grain commission.

Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*

Chambers-Mackay Co., screenings & mill feed.

Dalrymple Co., William, grain commission.*

Davies & Co., F. M., grain commission.*

Gee Grain Co., G. E., receivers and shippers.

Getchell-Tanton Co., grain commission.

Gould Grain Co., receivers and shippers.

Hankinson & Co., H. L., grain commission.

Lewis & Co., Chas. E., consignments.*

Maimquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.

Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*

McCaull Dinsmore Co., consignments solicited.*

Mitchell Co., W. C., grain commission.*

Poehler Co., H., grain commission.*

Poehler Co., H., grain commission.*

Seroggins Grain Co., corn and cats.*

Seidl, Frank J., all grains and feeds.

Sterling Grain Co., grain merchants.*

Wernli-Anderson Co., grain commission, screenings.

MOULTRIE, GA.

MOULTRIE, GA.

Delay, A. J., flour and grist mill.
Moultrie Mill & Elvtr. Co., grain and feedingstuffs.

NEWARK, N. J.

Smith & Wallace Co., J. C., receivers, shippers.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, potatoes.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Jackson, Inc., exporters of grain.*

Barr, R. J., grain exporter.*

Gibbons, J. T., gr. dealers, mixed fd. mfgrs., exptrs.

Kalman Co., Paul R., recvrs., shprs., exptrs. of grain.

Langenberg Hay & Grain Co., recvrs., shprs. & exptrs.*

Lunham & Moore, forwarding & freight brokerage.

Matthews & Bro., Chas. R., grain & grain pdts., brks.*

Matthews Sons, Geo. B., recvrs. & shprs., feed mfrs.

Milam-Morgan Co., Ltd., recvrs., shprs., mx. fd. mfrs.

Nathan & Fettis, fwdg. agt. & exptr. fght. broker *

Neumond, Inc., K. & E., dlrs. & exptrs in feed articles.

Richeson Co., Inc., W. L., expt. shpg., fgt. bkg. & fg.*

Rodd & Co., Chas. M., gr. brokers & fwdg. agents.*

Royal Feed & Mig. Co., mfgrs. of mixed feed.

Thomas Co., James, exporters & forwarders.

Waterwan & Co., J. S., gr. flour & fd. bkrs., fir. jobrs.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Brainard Commission Co., consignments.*

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*

Knight & Company, commission merchants.*

Therrien, A. F., broker.*

NORFOLK, VA.
Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., gr. stocks, cotton, provisions.*
Cherokee Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Conyers Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Coyle Co., The W. H.. c/s pdts., grain, hay.
Dustin Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
Lang Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain merchants.
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
Oklahoma Export Co., grain merchants, marshall Grain Co., grain merchants, marshall Grain Co., grain merchants, marshall Grain Co., grain merchants, millers.*
Rutledge Grain Co., commission merchants.
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., commission merchants.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stowers Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., commission merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Adams-Reitz Grain Co., consignments.
Butler Welsh Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Holmquist Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*
Kern Co., brokers and commission merchants.*
Leopold-Briggs Grain Co., conscientious service.
Maney Grain Co., The, consignments.*
Merriam Commission Co., consignments.*
Miller Wilson Grain Co., consignments.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., grain merchants.
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., grain commission.
Updike Grain Co., consignments.*

OTTAWA, KANS.

Ross Milling Co., The, shprs. red wheat mill feeds.

PALATKA, FLA.

Campbell, John T., mdse. and grain brokers.

PARIS, ILL.

McCardle-Black Co., grain commission merchants

Directory of the Grain Trade

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PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bartlett Co., S. C., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Conover Grain Co., E. B., grain commission.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., consignments.
McCreery & Son, J. A., wheat, corn, oats.*
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New Orleans

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(Study This Data)

Strategic Location

Lying on the Mississippi with its system of navigable waterways radiating 13,900 miles thru the country, the terminus of twelve railways, the center of six canals, a principal point on the Government's Inter-Coastal Canal, connecting Boston, Mass., with Brownsville, Texas (soon to be completed), New Orleans is not only favorably located to be the "Terminal Markets' Market," but is exceptionally located for exporting the Country's surplus grain crops. New Orleans receives grain from many primary markets, reaching as far north as Minneapolis, and as far west as San Francisco. With respect to foreign trade, New Orleans has forty-five steamship lines running to its large harbor. These lines often carry full cargoes of grain, amounting to 500,000 bus., in one ship, while many others handle split cargoes of cotton and grain. The steamers bringing bananas and coffee from South America are loaded with grain, flour and mixed feed for the return trip. Since the Panama Canal has been in operation, many new export fields have been opened to the Crescent City, the city being the nearest American port to that remarkable piece of American Engineering, the Canal.

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GRAIN EXPORTED FROM NEW ORLEANS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1919

	wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barrey
	bus.	bus.	.bus.	bus.
Antwerp	543,533			46,666
Avonmouth				774,065
Belfast	1,178,702	100,000		23,168
Bordeaux	186,500	200,000		
Brest	105,100			
Cardiff	100,100			134,000
Cette			209,000	
Dublin	284,900			973,830
Dunkirk	361,025	*****	000 045	
Falmouth	0 504 700	*****	239,245	
Gibraltar	2,534,700		434,500	93,333
Glasgow	358,586			345,866
Havre	1,017,260			
Hull				1,651,740
Leith				333,428
Liverpool	3,757,939		500,000	1,108,088
London	257,898		600,000	967,020
Manchester	509,333			208,959
Marseilles	743,775			
Nantes	185,850			
Rotterdam	208,748		401,136	
Sharpness				147,600
St. Helena Bay	11111		2,152,083	
St. Nazaire	321,000	25		
Swansea			/ *****	203,900
West Indies. Centra			/	200,000
America & Mexic		960,292	1,252,215	
America & MCAIC	0 122,000	000,202	1,202,210	
Total. 1919	12.677,755	1,060,292	5,788,181	7,011,688
	10,480,092	8,968,403	18,357,856	7,551,830
	16,946,899	5,047,609	10,509,782	8,991,691
	22,909,819	5,312,840	444,875	828.707
	-30.029.810	4,154,405	1,491,449	
Total, 1915	00,029,810	4,104,400	1,401,440	

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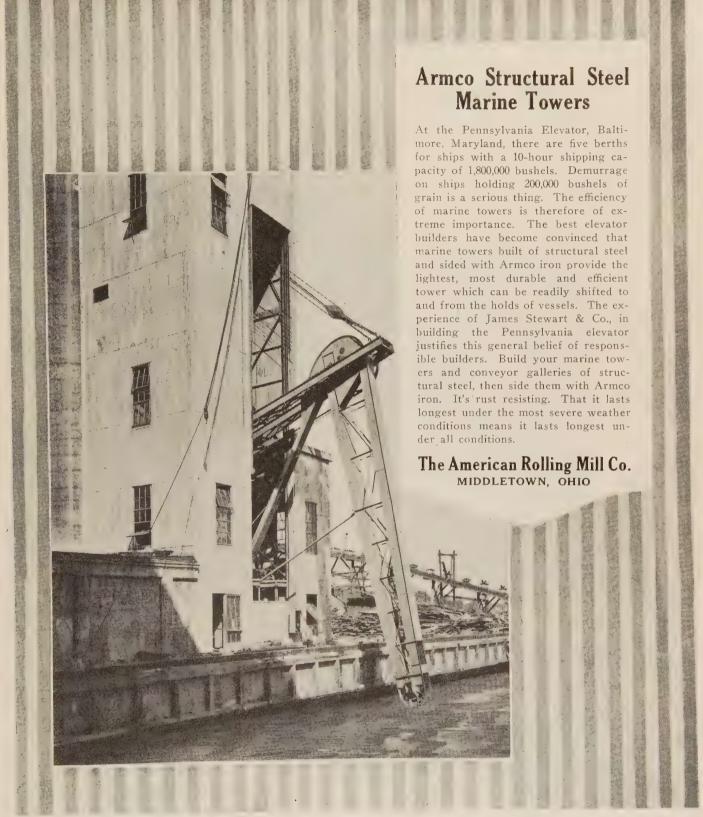
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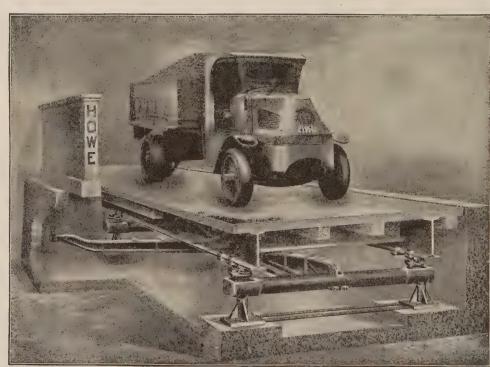


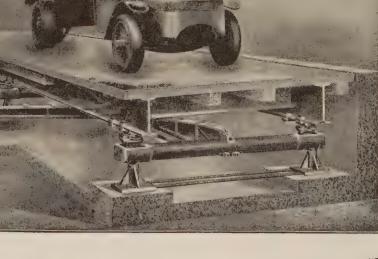
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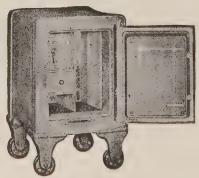




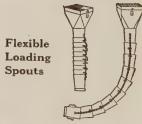
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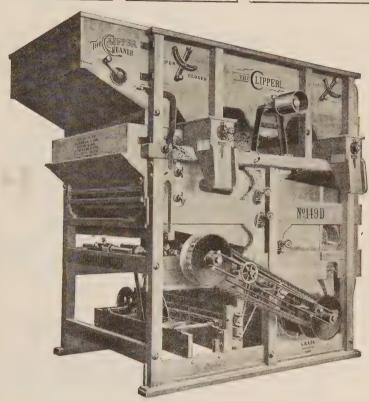
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While the New Carter Disc Separator is sold primarily for cleaning wheat, some of the largest terminal elevators in the country are making a very satisfactory separation of oats and barley from rye; wheat and seeds from oats, and for separating screenings.

These separations on one machine without any adjustment whatever, expand the scope of an elevator's operations without additional cost.

When one also considers the lack of upkeep expense, the large capacity and commercially perfect separation, it leaves no doubt but that disc separation is revolutionizing present cleaning methods.

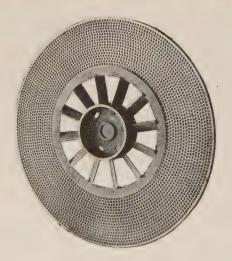
It will accomplish in **your** elevator all that it is doing in other elevators. Write for full information now.

Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

In Canada: Manufactured and Sold by Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

THE NEW CARTER DISC SEPARATOR



OUR MOTTO for over twenty-five years has been SAFETY FIRST.

During these years we have equipped thousands of elevators with dust collecting systems to



prevent explosions, and no dust explosion or loss of a single life has occurred in one of them.

Your liability attaches if you don't protect your elevator and workers.

FOR CATALOGUE, WRITE

THE DAY COMPANY

Minneapolis, Minn.

Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors; use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

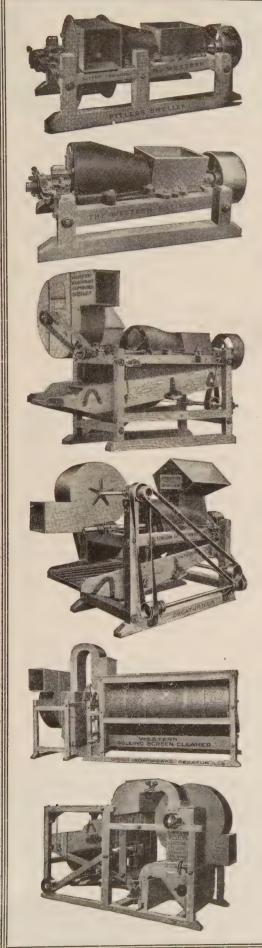
This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5¼"x8½".

Order Form 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal 305 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



WESTERN Shellers and Cleaners RANK FIRST

IN

SERVICE DURABILITY

AND

EFFICIENCY

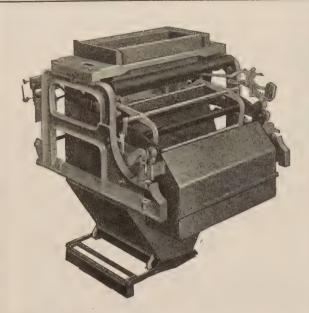
We also manufacture a complete line of Grain Elevating and Power Transmission Machinery. A complete stock is always on hand in our plant, making it possible to offer exceptional service in the way of prompt shipment.

Send for our new catalogue No. 27.

Give Us a Chance to Prove These Statements

UNION IRON WORKS

DECATUR, ILLINOIS



The Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

for

Uniformly Efficient Service

in the

Country Elevator

AN ENTIRELY SELF-OPERATING MACHINE THAT RELIEVES THE SHIPPER FROM RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANMADE ERRORS and RELEASES HIM FROM THE EXACTING OBLIGATION OF PERSONALLY supervising his weights.

A RICHARDSON can be INSTALLED IN THE CUPOLA OF A COUNTRY ELE-VATOR AND WILL WEIGH DIRECT TO CARS.

It meets fully the specifications for official and adequate scales laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 9009.

It can be easily and inexpensively installed—easily and inexpensively tested—and represents by long odds the most serviceable and accurate Shipping Scale for the protection of the country shipper.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Passaic, N. J.

Chicago

Minneapolis

Omaha

Wichita



Grain Samples Sent the Spear Way
Always Reach Destination

The value of supplying your customers with clean, promptly delivered samples is obvious. Do not neglect the important factor of good sample envelopes.

Write us for samples and prices today.

HEYWOOD MFG. CO.
420 N. 3rd St. Minneapolis, Minn.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Gravity Cleaner
Herringbone Reduction Gears
Lightning Rods
Manlift
Moisture Testers
Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
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Portable Elevator
Gas Engine
Power
Motors
Power Shovel

Power Shovel
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Rolls for Cracking Cera
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Scales
Scarifying Machine
Self Contained Flour Mill
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Sheller
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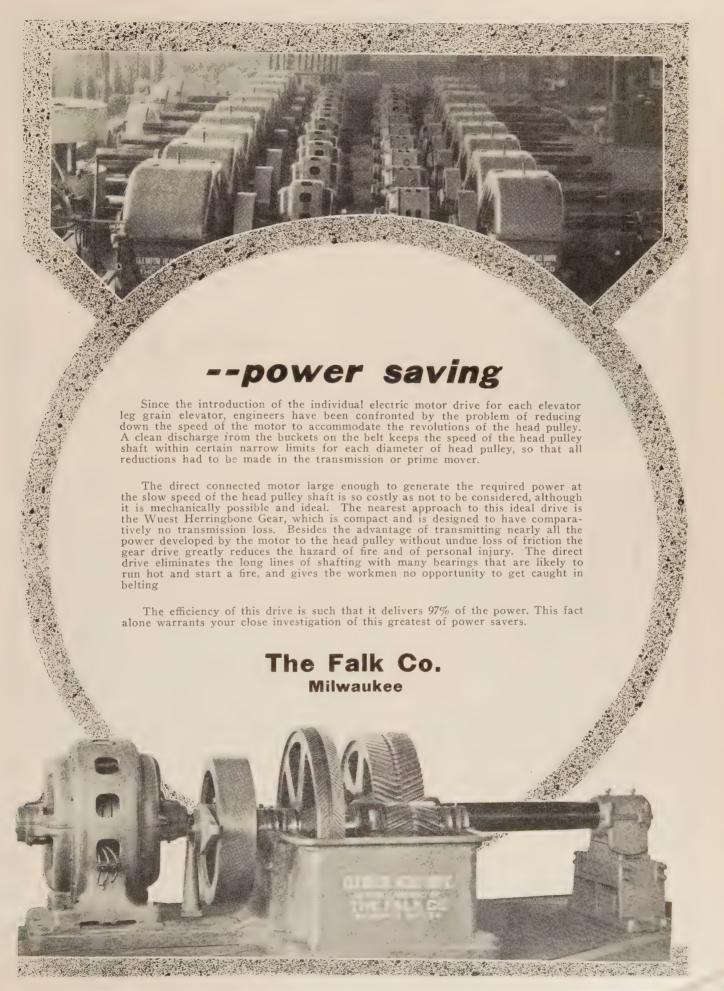
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Silent Chain Drive
Spouting
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Transmission Machinery
Transmission Rope

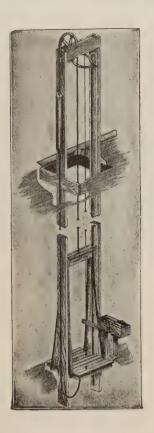
or anything used in a grain elevator.

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 305 So. La Salle St., Chicage





WHY WALK

to the cupola of your elevator each time the head machinery needs oiling or cleaning. This is a waste of effort that could be spent more advantageously in some other way. Another thing, have you considered that the installation of a

Sidney Manlift

in your elevator earns a lower insurance rate for you? Figure it out, and you will find that the saving thus effected will almost pay for the manlift. There are many ways a manlift will save you money, which are explained in our recent catalog, also describing other machines in the extensive line of "Sidney" elevator machinery. This catalog is yours for the asking.

The PHILIP SMITH MFG. CO.

SIDNEY, OHIO

THE DIXIE MILLER

ATLANTA. GA.

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Milling, Flour, Grain

Established 1893 Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year

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OUR IMPROVED

Railroad Claim Book

requires little of your time for filing, and contains spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. It increases and hastens your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

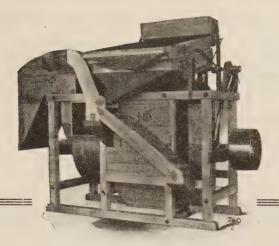
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars. E-Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

Forms A, B, C, D and E are well bound in three books, as

Forms A, B, C, D and E are well bound in three books, as follows:
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00
411-5 contains 66 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10
Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL 305 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL



IF YOU BUY

a MONITOR Combined Oat Clipper, Wheat Scourer, and when so adjusted, a screen and air cleaner only, you spread your money out to the best possible advantage. The machine does the work perfectly. It is instantly adaptable to the various works for which it is designed. If you have limited floor space, yet need something as a general all around cleaner, here is about the best proposition in the market.

Canadian Plant
HUNTLEY MFG. CO., Ltd.
Tillsonburg, Ont.

HUNTLEY MFG. CO.

Department B SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



WEBSTER SERVICE

The ruggedness of Webster equipment has deservedly given it high rank for dependable performance in meeting the exacting demands for long, hard usage. Its resistance to depreciation is a factor of great importance in solving the problem of moving materials quickly and nomically. It is just this distinction which makes Webster equipment an economical investment, for true machinery economy comes from an ability to give the utmost in service at a minimum cost for repairs and overhauling, thus preventing the serious handling interruptions which are such costly items in production. In this respect alone, Webster equipment affords unusual satisfaction.

It is logical, therefore, that Webster material handling equipment should appeal to buyers of labor conserving machinery.

If you have an elevator or conveyor problem, why not solve it NOW—with the assistance of engineering specialists and a factory having uninterrupted service record of over forty years.

The Webster Manufacturing Company

4500-4560 Cortland St., Chicago

FACTORIES: TIFFIN, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

WHEN THAT BREAK-DOWN COMES-LET US TAKE CARE OF YOU

Our large and complete stock of Elevator and Mill Machinery and Supplies always on hand enables you to get just what you want, and get it quickly. Included in our line are:



Pullevs Belting Elevator Buckets Grain Spouts Boots and Heads Man Lifts Gas and Oil Engines Electric Motors

Spiral Conveyors Shafting Car Movers Power Grain Shovels Wagon and Truck Dumps Lifting Jacks Corn Shellers Scales Sprocket Wheels

Chain Belt Rope Sheaves Transmission Rope Friction Clutches Brooms Car Liners Coal Handling Supplies

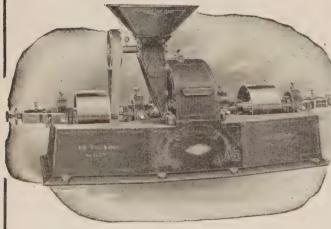


HOWELL ROLLER FEED N

Our prices are right. Our careful, reliable service assures you satisfaction. Write for our big 1920 Catalog and manufacturer's discount sheet.

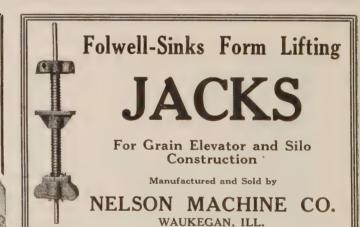


You Cannot Judge A Mill by the Advertised Description



If you are interested to know why our "HALSTEAD" has larger capacity; does better work with less power, at about onehalf upkeep expense, and original cost of Mill from 40% to 60% less than other makes, write us for catalogue.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO. 831 W. Fayette Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

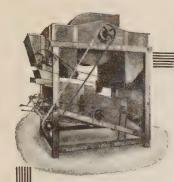


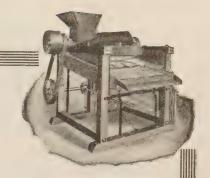
SITUATION WANTED

As manager of country grain elevator by responsible man of experience.

See "Situations Wanted" columns of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO





OUR

PRICES REDUCED 25% TO 50%

We are always the first to realize the requirements of our Flour Milling and Grain Dealer friends. We now come to your aid by bringing prices down within your reach.

Surely you cannot afford to pass up this opportunity of getting your mill or grain elevator in shape now for big business.

Let us quote on your requirements



MILL BUILDERS AND

MILL FURNISHERS

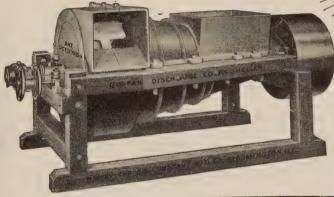
ESTABLISHED 1860. MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

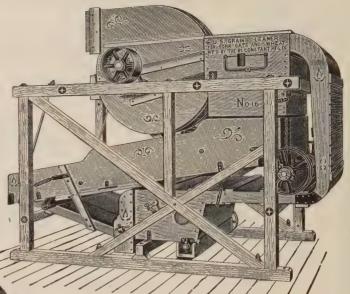


CLEANING AND SHELLING

the two most important operations in handling grain through an elevator they should be the most efficient. Your desire for greater shelling efficient will be gratified if you install

The U.S. Corn Sheller





The U.S. Grain Cleaner

is acknowledged a leader in satisfactory performance and has built up a reputation for operating efficiency and economy unequaled by any other. Send for our catalog describing these and other grain elevator machinery.

B. S. CONSTANT MFG. CO. Bloomington, Ill.



The PEERLESS Clutch a radically, differently constructed device for this purpose, was designed and proven to have more area of friction surface, less parts, simpler and perfect adjustment, greater stability and longer life. It is constructed entirely of metal of our own formulas and is so mechanically, perfectly assembled that proper lubrication reaches all friction surface. For high speeds and heavy duty we bronze line all friction surfaces in addition to the bronze bush sleeve, which is our standard equipment. The arrangement of links and levers is such that Clutch cannot be accidentally engaged or disengaged.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

We carry a complete stock of Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmitting Machinery for Grain Elevators, Flour Mills, etc. We are also prepared to design complete Elevators and earnestly solicit your inquiries.

Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co.

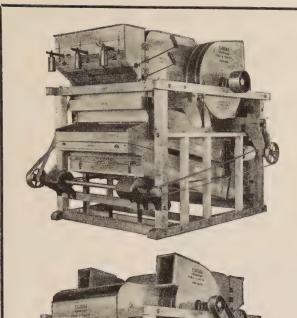
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ST. LOUIS, MO.



Can be Used on any Fairbanks Wagon or Auto Truck Scale

Oil Engines - Pumps - Electric Motors and Generators - Fairbanks Scales - Railway Appliances - Farm Power Machiner



This NEW EUREKA

For Cleaning CORN and SMALL GRAINS

A Masterpiece of Efficiency!

We purposely ask you to forget any preconceived standards you may have had of efficiency, because we believe this Cleaner is going to sweep aside every precedent of desirability that you may have had of any machine designed for a like purpose.

This, our latest offering, represents the utmost in highly developed knowledge and skill.



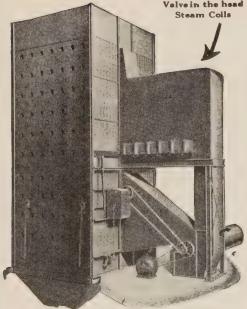
EUREKA SERVICE SATISFIES



WRITE FOR BULLETIN

S. HOWES COMPANY, Inc. SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

MORRIS GRAIN DRIERS



"MORRIS DRIED SAME AS SUN DRIED"

BE PREPARED BUY AN AUTOMATIC MORRIS

You will use it every year.

AUTOMATIC and SELF CONTAINED

Requiring no special Building Construction. The Automatic feature eliminates an attendant. This is the simplest, most positive and uniform drier made. Write for detailed information and you will BUY A MORRIS if you buy a Drier.

We Also Offer a Complete Line of Direct Heat Driers

STRONG-SCOTT MFG. COMPANY

"Everything for Every Mill and Elevator" **MINNEAPOLIS**

GREAT FALLS

SPOKANE

WINNIPEG

Buy a Nipp

Gravity Automatic Truck and Wagon Dump

The price is low, as compared with the prices of other truck dumping equipments; yet, at less than the cost of other dumping systems, the NIPP GRAVITY DUMP IS A TRUCK AND WAGON DUMP COMBINED. IT REQUIRES NO POWER.

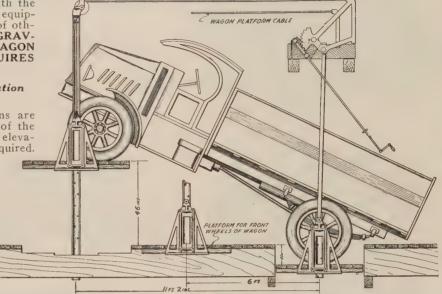
Through the mechanical utilization of gravity

and leverage, trucks and wagons are dumped by means of the weight of the loaded vehicles. The use of your elevator machinery would not be required. The NIPP GRAVITY DUMP is

The NIPP GRAVITY DUMP is always safe. It will give you MORE DUMPS PER MINUTE than is possible with any other dumping system made.

SEND FOR PRICES

and complete details. Any carpenter can easily make the installation. THE NIPP DUMP is simple and has few working parts, all of which are exceptionally strong, durable, and substantial. This dump is always dependable and perfectly safe.

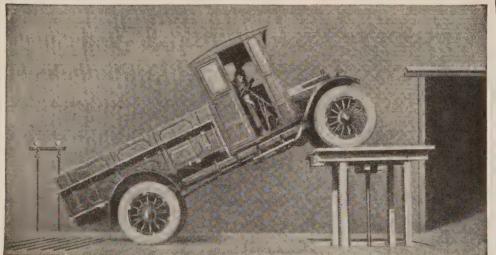


Puritan Mfg. & Supply Co.

1014 No. 17th Street

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Prices of Trapp Dumps Have Been Reduced



You know the record of the Trapp combination truck and wagon dump, and the Trapp auto-truck dump. They will give practically perfect service in dumping wagons, as well as trucks of all makes and weights.

The Trapp Dump

OPERATES WITH ABSOLUTE AND ENTIRE SAFETY to the trucks, the drivers, and the operator. There would be NO POSSIBILITY WHATEVER OF DANGER OR ACCIDENT if you have a Trapp Dumping System installed. We have anticipated the probability of a decline in the prices of raw materials, as well as labor; and we are prepared to offer our prospective pur-

chasers AT ONCE THIS CHANCE TO MAKE A SAVING; and at the same time get positively the best dumping system on the market! oday.

SEND AT ONCE—DON'T put it off—we will FORWARD IMMEDIATELY a detailed description, circulars, and prices.

Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co.

1125-27-29 No. 22nd St.,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

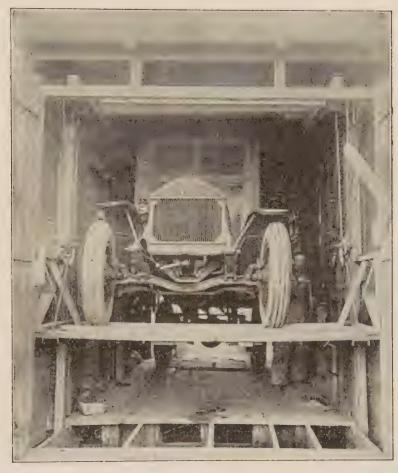
THINK OF IT!!

A First-Class Truck Dump for \$135.00

Can be installed in any elevator without disturbing any part of your elevator.

Can be used in connection with your wagon dump.

Can be installed by anyone in less than a day.



This illustration shows the dump in actual service raising a 3-ton Sandow truck

All shipped on 60 days trial from day of installment.

Of all the many dumps we sold not one has been returned.

Literature, specifications and all details mailed upon application.

York Foundry & Engine Works

York. Nebraska

Exclusive Manufacturers of

THE POWER'S

Safety Controllable Truck Dump

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING FOR YOUR ELEVATOR IN Grain Handling Machinery

WINDOW FUEL COMPANY

A COMPANY WITH DEFINITE IDEALS

UNITING:

MINES OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
COMPACTNESS OF LOCATION
UNEXCELLED TRANSPORTATION
EXPERIENCED SUPERVISION
EFFICIENT SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Lytton Building, Chicago

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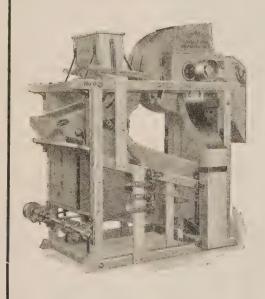
OPERATING and SALES OFFICES Reisch Building, Springfield, Ill.

G. W. Hatch, Sales Manager H. E. Smith, Gen'l Supt. L. S. Short, Pur. Agt.

MINES LOCATED AT

No. 1 Nilwood, Ill. No. 2 Keys, Ill. (Tuxhor

No. 2 Keys, Ill. (Tuxhorn) No. 3 Auburn, Ill. No. 4 Athens, Ill. No. 5 Selbytown, Ill. No. 6 Girard, Ill. (Ridge)

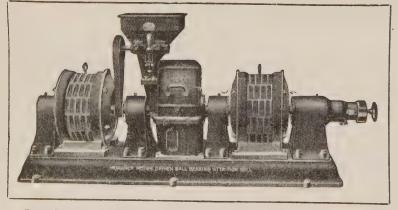


In another month there will be a demand for Cracked Corn in grades.

The machinery necessary to produce it costs very little compared with the profit resulting.

Communicate with us at once and we will tell you what it costs and how soon it can be furnished.

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



There's Economy In Every Detail

Economy in feed grinding, as in any other business, means increased profit, and you are assured of the maximum amount of profit if you take advantage of the economical features of the

MONARCH BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

SAVES TIME—Requires no tramming.
SAVES LABOR—No worn down bearings.
SAVES LUBRICANT—Uses grease instead of oil.
SAVES EXPENSE—Maintenance cost is small.

SAVES TROUBLE—Product always uniform.
SAVES DELAY—Rapid grinding; large capacity.
SAVES REPAIRS—Durably constructed.

SPROUT, WALDRON & COMPANY

Mill Builders and Milling Engineers

P. O. Box No. 26
Main Office and Works: MUNCY, PA.

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TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent

CLAIM LOSSES 10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using them

Write for samples and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President 617 Railway Exchange Bidg., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE RISING COST OF A LETTER

It is now costing you something like 16 cents for each business letter as per list below. The remedy is not to use fewer letters but to produce better letters and part of a better letter is its appearance. Give your effort the good impression that follows good stationery. Steel Die Embossed Stationery is to the letter what good clothes are to the salesman, and the extra cost over the ordinary kind where you send out 25 letters per day does not exceed 10 cents.

Here is a conservative list of letter contributions.

Here is a conservative list of letter coper hundred. (This schedule omits cost of dictator's time, the largest item of all.)

	Туре	Steel Die
	Printed	Embossed
Stenographic Wages, as-		
suming 50 letters per		
day, \$15 per week	\$5.40	\$5.40
Office overhead	5.40	5.40
Postage	3.00	3.00
Envelope making	.08	.08
Paper, high grade; 20 lb.	1_00	1.00
Type Printing Letter		
Head and Envelope	.40	
Steel Die Embossing		
Letter Head and En-		
velope		.80
	\$15.28	\$15.68

We make anything that is engraved on paper. Business and personal Xmas greeting cards. Samples willingly fur-

THE AMERICAN EMBOSSING CO.
192-96 Seneca Street Buffalo, N. Y.



BAD ORDER CARS cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed. MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected. KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevent leakage in transit and we make Car Liners for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost of same? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our proposition.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co. Shelbyville, Indiana

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

GRAIN STANDARDS'

U. S. Department of Agriculture equips its Grain Laboratories with Torsion Balances.





Style No. 4000 Used in Moisture Test.

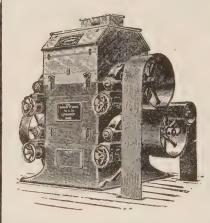
We illustrate above in our Corn and Seed Testing Pamphlet. Copies free upon request. WE SELL ANALYTICAL BALANCES

The Torsion Balance Co.

Pacific Coast Branch: 49 California Street San Francisco, Cal.

Factory: Jersey City, N. J.

Office: 92 Reade Street New York



More Profits

feed mill in his elevator puts himself in line for more profits. No other sideline is as profitable. Your farmer patrons must have feet for stock. Are you going to let them to to your competitor? Drop us a line asking for further particulars regarding a feed mill for your elevator.

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Enterprise, Kansas

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

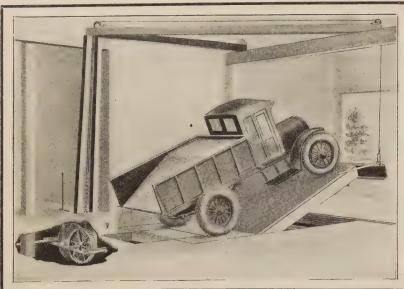
Hauler	Cross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight, 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal 305 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



BIRD Auto Truck Dump

RECOMMENDED BY USERS

Woodworth Elevator Co., Parshall. N. D.

Relative to the Bird Auto Truck Dump, glad to say that it works to perfection on both wagons and trucks. I handled about 2000 bushels today, both wagons and truck and not a bit of trouble, and we can unload the wagons much easier and quicker than the old way and save a lot of hard work.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY

C. E. BIRD & CO.

Minneapolis

Minnesota

RID OF RATS Patented, is Non-Poisonous, and can be used anywhere without risk of killing house pets or injuring human beings. Eight years on the market. If your dealer don't carry it, send direct to the manufacturers.

Price \$1.80 per doz. boxes; \$1.00 per lb. (Discount quoted upon request.)

THE BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., Inc., 100 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.



LOAD CARS WITH EAR CORN WITHOUT SCOOPING



The Boss Air Blast Portable Car Loader and Crib Filler will load cars or fill cribs with EAR corn or loose grain without any scooping. Capacity 1000 Bu. an hour. Compact, portable and easily moved about.

The cut shows a car being loaded with EAR corn without scooping and without damaging the corn. Same outfit will handle loose grain also. Easily operated with tractor. Farmers buying them to fill cribs on the farm because they are REALLY PORTABLE.

We also make Stationary outfits for country elevators. 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will ship any machine we manufacture on trial. Write today for complete information. It will pay you.

MAROA MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. G, MAROA, ILL.

For elevator and mill supplies we issue a net price catalog. If in the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO. WICHITA, KANSAS

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00 Sent postpaid on receipt price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and one sponge.

H. S. COVER Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



When You Think of Electrical Construction or Repairing—THINK OF

Pierson-Wilcox Elect. Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ESTABLISHED ' 98



ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS

are Money Makers
They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work.
Easily installed. For quotations give your requirements.
SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
Sidney, Ohio

Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the dollar and fifty cents in your pocket.



SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

Designed for the use of grain shippers who wish to make a written statement of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit.

Each ticket gives the following information: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers so they will open flat, containing 50 originals, 50 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00.

Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

The Automatic Dump Controller



There are dump controllers new,

And dump controllers old, There are dump controllers on the market Which are never sold.

But we are here to tell you. So listen! while we say
We're over thirty hundred
strong

And selling more today."

Now is the time for cleaning up and remodeling, so, boys, don't overlook your dump, the most important feature of your plant,—but try and improve it.

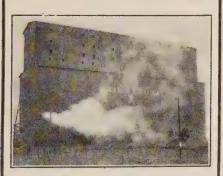
Get the best possible equipment.

It's a trade getter and plays for keeps.

McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Building INDIANAPOLIS, IND.





Judging by Service

If you judge by years of service then you will decide that

DIXON'S Silica-Graphite Paint

is the paint you should buy. The lowest price per gallon is the highest per year A quality paint like Dixon's that has been making long service records for over 50 years, and is made in First Quality only, means economical service at low cost. Write for booklet No. 15-B and convincing records.

Made in JERSEY CITY, N. J., by the

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY



ESTABLISHED 1827

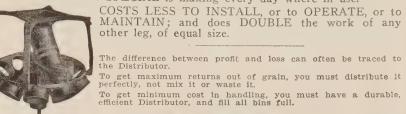


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ONE HUNDRED PERCENT greater efficiency. FIFTY PERCENT longer life.

BIA

A record the HALL SPECIAL is making every day where in use.



HALL SIGNALING DISTRIBUTORS

do perfect work, with less care than any others. They enable you to get full value out of elevator bins, and out of grain.

Hall Distributor Company Exchange Bldg. Omaha, Nebr

Bernert Grain Blower and Conditioner

Sectional view elevator installation of the Bernert Grain Blower and Conditioner fitted with Combined Elevator and Loader attachment. Note how simple the equipment. Only one machine with

one pipe leading up into the Cleaner and another leading to the car. By simply pulling the chain leading from the valve lever, connections can be switched in an instant from either elevating to loading, or loading to elevating. No nuts or bolts to be loosened; no stops necessary. The Bernert Grain Blower and Conditioner is the most simple and most adaptable machine for ele-

vating grain and similar material whether stationed inside or outside of building.

A lower or entirely done away with basement, no overhead transmissions, faster and less expensive installation, all operating machinery on the ground floor, less fire hazard, etc., are all points in favor of this system.

Grain is being received the same as with the

bucket system, spouted or dumped direct into the hopper of the machine.

For further information, write for catalog to the

Bernert Mfg. Co.

491 12th Street

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Practical simplicity no superfluous extremities or lines.

Six solid inches of stone from slab to roof.

No chance for leaks or wear. In fact every inch an ELEVATOR.

Why-Because

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YOUNGLOVE

SIOUX CITY

January 17, 1921.

The Atchison Mills Corporation,
Atchison, Kansas.
Att. Mr. W. S. Washer, Sec'y-Treas.
Gentlemen:

Gentlemen:

Answering your very esteemed favor of the 15th inst., wish to advise you that The Monolith Builders, Inc., of Independence, Missouri, were the contractors on our new concrete grain elevator.

So far as we know, we have a dandy new structure for the storage of wheat, and we feel that if we had it to do over again we would let The Monolith Builders have the contract. They have not only done their work well, but they have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation and have endeavored to satisfy us in every way. In other words, they are very nice people to do business with and you will find them ready to do the right thing at all times.

Yours very truly.

Yours very truly, SWEET SPRINGS MILLING CO. By R. Sam Hays, President

The Monolith Builders, Inc. INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI



Your Individual Needs are respected when your elevator is designed and built by W.H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO. NORTH PLATTE, NEB.
Write for Details of Our System

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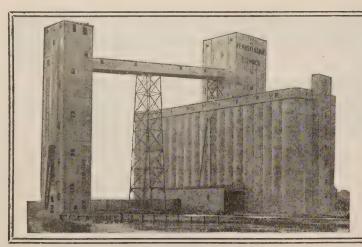
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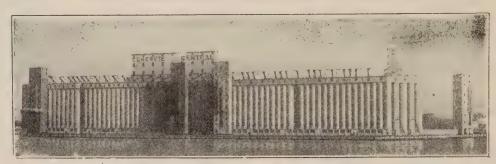
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assure you economical design, first class work, efficient operation.

SATISFACTION
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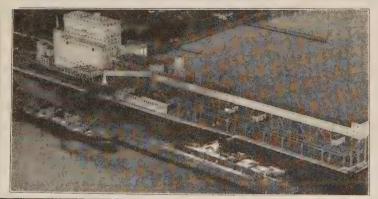
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See them in operation and be convinced of their great saving in labor cost.

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

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"We have built for many of your friends, Eventually we will build for you. Why Not Now?"

GROUP OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS BUILT RECENTLY BY US AT

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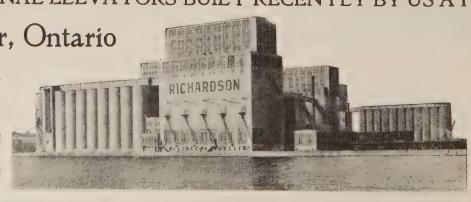
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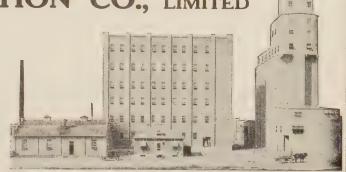


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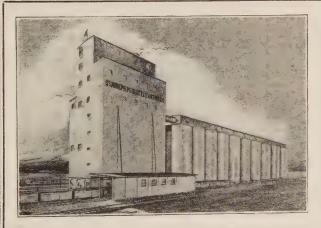
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In doing our best, completely and satisfactorily to handle work in this field of construction we have sought to establish the fact that

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CODE WORDS

for

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FREE

A supplement to the Universal Grain Code is ready for distributoin. It is free.

The Universal Grain Code was compiled especially for the use of the grain and milling trades, and it contains every word, phrase and term in use by the grain trade. The Code makes it possible to keep your business messages private. Its 146 pages contain 13,745 expressions and no two code words are spelled near enough alike to cause confusion. The book is 7x45% inches in size, printed on policy-bond paper, and bound in black, flexible leather. The price is only \$3.00.

Names of purchasers are published in the list of Universal Code Users and distributed to the grain trade free of charge.

The Supplement is a four-page folder to be inserted between pages 44 and 45 of Code. It gives a code word for each class, sub-class, and grade of wheat, oats and corn, and for each explanatory term, used in the new U. S. Standards. It is not lawful to sell grain for shipment in interstate commerce by any other grade than those specified in the Standards, and therefore it is necessary to specify those grades when wiring in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. A copy of the Supplement will be sent free upon receipt of an addressed, stamped envelope.

MATFELON in a message means Universal Grain Code.

Grain Dealers Journal

305 So. LaSalle St.

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Steel Buckets for grain, flour and ear corn.
Cast Iron and Steel Boots.
Bucket Bolts.



Car Movers, Car Pullers, Automatic Power Grain Shovels,

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When You Install a

NEW "1905"

CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR

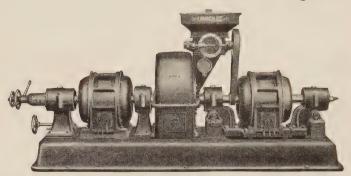
In the first place it is saving the possible total loss of your house by dust explosion; second, the dust and screenings so collected can be sold; and in the third place it effects a saving of one-half in power cost. The revenue thus produced by the collector will pay for it many times over.

Investigate before it's too late.

THE KNICKERBOCKER CO. JACKSON, MICH.

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in the Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills—give them greater capacity per horse power — make them easier to operate.



Before you buy—FIND OUT what they are. Don't place your order before you know.

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Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x63% inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7½x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

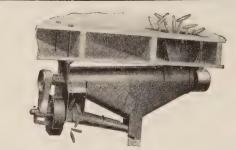
The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the followng record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels. Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.75 Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.25

Grain Dealers Journal

305 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



35 YEARS AGO

millers considered the Triumph a good sheller.

Today it is much better. It has kept up with the times. It has been greatly improved. It is simpler and does its work better than it ever did.

When you buy a Triumph Sheller you buy a proved machine. You buy a machine that has stood the test of 35 years of extensive use.

We want to send you a new and interesting bulletin on Triumph Corn Shellers. A postal will bring it to you.

THE C.O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

No. 1192

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

IOWA ELEVATOR and Coal Business For Address X, Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal Chicago, Ill.

THE WAY inquiries are coming in from my ad may make it necessary to insert another in the Journal stating that the elevator has been sold.—F. C. H.

MINNESOTA elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity for sale. Located on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Coal and Feed business in connection. Address J. J. Dobie, Mapleton, Minn.—46A13.

KANSAS CITY: Elevator 100 miles south of Kansas City for sale. 15,000 bushels capacity; fully equipped with modern machinery; also large warehouse. Everything in good repair. Best farming section in Missouri—big corn crop ready to move. Box 157, Clinton, Mo.

TWO SOUTHWESTERN IOWA elevators for the On main line and at adjoining stations. One in a county seat town with no competition. Good feed, hay and coal business in connection. Big crops. Good reasons for selling A rare bargain if taken at once. Address 46A12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO NORTHWEST MISSOURI Elevators for sale. One 8,000 bushels capacity; motor power, sheller, cleaner, grinder; ¾ acre land; coal sheds and feed house. Other house six miles away, 2,500 bushels capacity, gas power. Both houses go together. Priced right. Address 46B37, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

70,000 Bushel Elevator for sale. Located within 75 miles of Chicago in good town. Station handles 500,000 bushels annually. One competitor. Good coal business and small stock of lumber. Good modern elevator, office and corn cribs. A splendid proposition. Write, or come and see me about it. James M. Maguire, 432 Postal Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO, BUTLER COUN-SOUTHWESTERN OHIO, BUTLER COUNTY, Elevator for sale. Elevator built in 1916 with steel siding and roofing; is on the C. L. & N. R. R.; has a capacity of 6,000 bushels, and a large coal, feed, post and fence business in connection. A 25 h.p. type "Y" Fairbanks Morse engine has been installed. Good reasons for selling. Address 46C12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA Elevator on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. for sale. This plant has been a money maker for the owner for the last twenty-seven years and it is only because last twenty-seven years and it is only because of ill health that he is willing to sacrifice this property. The elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels; is equipped with a 10 h.p. Goss Engine, cleaner; coal sheds in connection. Open for inspection. One other grain firm handling grain at this station. If interested write O. M. ROWLEY, Wykoff, Minn.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS Elevator for sale. Frame house of 9,000 bushels capacity. Gasoline power, Western Sheller and Cleaner and Boss Car Loader. On own ground. Office 14x Bess Car Loader. On own ground. Office 14x 24; Implement House 36x70; Double Deck Lumber Shed on leased ground at \$10.00 per year—55x90. 7-room two story residence, with 1 and 1/3 acres of ground. All buildings in good condition. One good competitor in grain; no competition in coal, farm implements or lumber. Located in good farming community in Central Illinois. Reasons for selling, poor health. Stock on hand will invoice about \$15,000 and that is all that is asked for this establishment. Address Raggaln. Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

SOUTHWESTERN IOWA, 7,000 cribbed elevator for sale. On main line—no competition. Best reasons for selling. Address 46A4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

lease or trade. Located in the Corn, Wheat and Oat Belt. Elevators in good condition. Will sell, lease or trade one or four. Write G. T. MORROW, Francesville, Ind.

NORTH MISSOURI Elevator, Corn Crib, Coal House, and Warehouse for sale. Handling every kind of grain, coal, flour and feed. No competition. In good condition. Address Star, Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS Elevator located in Central Illinois on I. C. R. R. for sale. Elevator in A-No. 1 shape; equipped with 15 h.p. motor; 2 dumps and two legs; 30,000 bushels capacity. Town of 550 population; good schools, both grade and Community high school. Also stock of lumber—if purchaser cares for same. Address 46C31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NORTH WESTERN OHIO Steel Covered Elevator of 16,000 bushels capacity with Flour, Feed, and Coal business in connection, for sale. Located in a good town of eight hundred sale. Located in a good town of eight indicated population and in the best grain section of this State. Electric power installed and building and machinery in excellent condition. Good reasons for selling. Address Power, Box 11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN KANSAS ELEVATORS and Good Grain, Coal, Feed and Implement business for sale, located in the best wheat belt of Southern Kansas. Fine schools and churches. Prosperous, high class farming community. A great opportunity for a hustler. Good crop of wheat now harvested. Write quick. Address Harvested. Park Technology In Proceed Formal Coles. Harvested, Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chi-

CENTRAL ILLINOIS Elevator for sale at a CENTRAL ILLINOIS Elevator for sale at a bargain if taken soon. Located in the best grain country on the I. C. R. R. Can load from this point to all southern markets. Capacity 15,000 bushels; in A-No. 1 condition; electric power; Hoepner Automatic Scale; on own ground. Handle about 250,000 bushels annually; coal sheds handle two thousand tons of coal coal sheds handle two thousand tons of coal. Price and terms right. Address 46C20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE:—Someone's always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and read these ads just like you're doing point and read these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. Wh WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

INDIANA Elevator 40 miles east of Indianapolis on P. C. O. & St. L. R. R. for sale. Plant has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. Has cement basement under all. Corn and wheat dump below with corn sheller and line shafts in basement. Electric motor on first floor. Eight bins for grain built of cribbing. Equipped with scales, feed grinder and corn crusher. Extra wagon and stock scales with rack outside. Cement coal bin will hold 120 tons. Feed store warehouse room 36x42 ft. Hard coal house adjoining will hold two car loads. All machinery in prime condition. Good outlet for grain to all eastern markets. Address C. E. Rich, Dunreith, Indiana.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTH WESTERN OHIO 40,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale. Only elevator at station,—is in fine condition and doing a good business. Address Box 212, Fostoria, Ohio.

WANT-ADS work wonders. They sell elevators, and find partners, buyers, sellers, employees, machines, and engines, and perform a myriad of kindred service for shrewd people who use them regularly.

READ THEM. — USE THEM.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA Elevator in excellent grain section for sale. Has a capacity of 16,000 bushels and a well established flour, feed and coal business in connection. Is the only plant in live town of 1,400. Address 46A18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEW MODERN Elevator and residence on private land. Located in splendid town within 150 miles of Chicago. Can ship over two railroads. Will sell for \$20,000. Answer quick—this will not last long. JAMES M. MAQUIRE, 432 Postal Building. Chicago, Illinois.

TWO TWENTY thousand bushel capacity elevators, located in North Gentral Oklahoma. On A. T. & S. F. R. R., at adjoining stations; can vators, located in North Gentral Oklahoma, On A. T. & S. F. R. R., at adjoining stations; can be operated from one station. Best crop in years; also handle Coal, Flour, Feed, Seeds and Salt. Wonderful opportunity for right parties. Address Norcenok, Box 9, Grain Dealers Joural Chicago Illinois nal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO Warehouse and Eleator for sale. In good grain country. Village SOUTHWESTERN OHIO Warehouse and Elevator for sale. In good grain country. Village station with church and school on a division of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Handling grain, field seeds, wool and coal. Between 5 and 6 acres of land with stables, shelter sheds, coal bins. engine room with engine, office, corn dumps. Marseilles New Process corn sheller and cleaner. Is a money maker. Reason for selling—have made enough to retire. Price \$10,000.00. Address Owner, Box 10, Grain Dealers Journal. Chicago. III. Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS Elevator, located in Central Illinois on I. C. R. R., for sale. Elevator in A No. 1 shape; equipped with 15 h.p. motor. Also corn crib and coal sheds. Practically all of Oats back and part of old Corn to be handled. Elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity, handling 250,000 bushels annually. Town of 650 inhabitants, new school, gym, etc. You can load to advantage from this point to all Southern Markets. Terms and price right. Address Right. Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE,
OHIO 6,000 bushel capacity Warehouse located
on C. & P. R. R. in good Ohio town. Handle
Wheat, Corn and Oats. Have two good buildings on one acre of ground; no other mill or
warehouse in town. Good reasons for selling.
Write or call for further particulars. Address
J. HARVEY ROSS, Waynesburg, Ohio.

ELEVATOR & MILL FOR SALE.

ALABAMA Elevator of 5000 bushels capacity; doing a fine wholesale grain and feed business in town of 20.000. Have a corn mill. Address 46C28. Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA Elevator of 30 .-000 bushels and 50 bbl. Mill for sale. Doing a fine business—in good grain territory. Address 46B21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO BUY Elevator in OHIO. Address 46C8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WILL TRADE 160 acres of good land-eight miles from live town in North Dakota—for a modern Elevator at good grain point. Address 46A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY one or two elevators in the wheat belt of Central or Northern Oklahoma, or would buy one-half interest with management. Address Zalabak Grain Co., Kingfisher, Okla.

HAVE an improved farm of 293 acres in Western Minnesota that I would like to dispose of. Would consider a good elevator in either South Dakota, Minnesota or Iowa, in trade. Address 46C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago,

ELEVATOR WANTED in exchange for 320 acres of good fertile Canadian wheat land lo-cated just across the American border line. I have priced this land right. If interested give full description of what you have. Address 46B36, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IF THE ELEVATOR you want to buy is not advertised in the "Elevators For Sale" columns make your wants known under the "Elevators Wanted" columns and you will quickly get full information on many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FARM LANDS FOR EXCHANGE.

360 ACRES at Hedgesville, Mont., to trade for elvtr., gen. store or hdw. T. Dahl, Shawmut, Mont.

HAVE an improved farm of 293 acres in Western Minnesota that I would like to dispose of. Would consider a good elevator in either South Dakota, Minnesota or Iowa, in trade. Address 46C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago,

WILL TRADE one-quarter section of Minnesota land, tiled; new buildings; four miles north of Iowa. Buildings and tile cost \$22,000. Price \$275 per acre. WANT A MODERN Elevator, coal, lumber or general merchandise business in good Iowa or Minnesota town. Address GEORGE A. STOKE, Fairmont, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE: Well established business in Illinois, dealing in wholesale and retail Flour and Feed. Firm established twenty years— owner wishes to retire. Address 46A8, Grain owner wishes to retire. Addres Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE-Milwaukee feed and coal establishment with sidelines, warehouse and yard with sidetrack. Firm established twenty years. Business shows splendid returns. Address 46C33, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OWNER AND OPERATOR of a Flour, Feed and Grain Warehouse in Western Wisconsin in a rich farming and dairy country is in need of more capital. Have several propositions to make. Address Grand, Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a man who owns a fifty barrel short system mill and who wants to move his machinery to a Southern Illinois town, where there is enough wheat grown to run the mill all year around, also to operate same. Address 46C24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

IF YOU are desirous of obtaining more capital for the extension of your business; if you have land or realty to exchange for an elevator; if you have money to invest in the grain business, make known your desires in the "Business Opportunities" columns of the Grain

HAY, GRAIN, SEED, PEA & POTATO Establishment for sale. Doing an excellent Retail and Carload business, and have been for sixteen years, Stock, buildings, machinery and equipment at a most reasonable price. Is located in the best valley in Southern Colorado. Owner wishes to pursue other business. For full particulars write A. E. Dattelzweig, Alamana Colorado. mosa. Colo.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

JOHN A. RICE ELMER N. SMITH Elevator Brokers, Frankfort, Indiana.

IF YOU want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write me. Lee Hill, 1105 O Str., Lincoln, Nebr.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write to me. John J. Black, 57th Street. Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CLAYBAUGH-McCOMAS

Offices

Frankfort, Ind.

223 B. of T. Bldg.

If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS For Sale in the Grain Belt of Illinois and Eastern Indiana.
If you are in the market write me fully and I will try and satisfy you.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE.

432 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE a good selling side line that can be handled by those calling on elevators or seedsmen.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., Marysville, Ohio.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

10 H. P. CENTURY Motor, single phase, 60 cycle, 110 or 220 volts, for sale Guaranteed to be in first class condition. Price \$200.00. H. W. NEWLAND, Tennessee, Ill.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS.

9X12" BROWNELL self contained steam engine and 44"x12' Brownell boiler for sale. Address The Lena Grain Co., Conover, Ohio.

ONE BROWNELL 30 h.p. steam engine. steam pump, heater, and forty foot smoke stack for sale. All in good shape. Address ROSS & RICHARDS Ridgeville, Ind. shape. Address Ridgeville, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE.

100 TON 50 FOOT FAIRBANKS Railroad Track Scale with all steel for setting same, for sale. All in Perfect condition. Very Cheap.
C. E. BIRD & CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Elevator Shipping scale for sale. Latest 1920 type; automatic compensation and type register. Meets Interstate Commerce Commission requirements for accuracy and design. Brand new, never been out of crates. Big discounts. Birchard Construction Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SAVE 25 TO 75%.

REBUILT Addressers, Multigraphs, Duplicators, Multicolors, etc. Office Machinery Company, 22-L Quincy St., Chicago, Illinois.

SAFES-Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

ADDRESSING MACHINES, Multigraphs, Multicolor Presses, Letter Folder, Dictating Machines Typewriters, Duplicators, Dictaphones. Bought, Sold, Rebuilt. Buy a rebuilt Guaranteed Machine and save half. PRUITT CO., 112-W North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MULTIGRAPHS, Mimeographs, Multicolors, Duplicators, Folders, Sealers, Addressographs and equipment thoroly rebuilt by experts, guaranteed serviceable as new. We buy for cash.

OFFICE DEVICE COMPANY,

154-Q West Randolph St.,

FOR SALE—Burroughs, Wales, American, Dalton, Standard, etc., adding machines, half retail prices, fully guaranteed. Typewriter bargains, all makes. Get illustrated catalog and bargain list. Minnesota Typewriter Exchange. Department G, 236 Fourth St. South, Minnesota

ENGINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-1 25-h.p. type Y Fairbanks Morse Engine. Nearly new.

FOR SALE—1—9 H.P. Vertical Fairbanks Electric and 1—20 H.P. Type N.B. Fairbanks Oil Engine; both good as new, for immediate delivery. BALLINGER & MeALLISTER. Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE.
1—12 H.P. International Kerosene and gasoline Engine as good as new.
1—10 H.P. type "Z" Fairbanks oil engine in

good repair.

1—5 H.P. Otto Engine rebuilt, good condition.

R. M. VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Room 3. Grain Exchange. Omaha, Nebraska.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

MIDGET MILLS of all sizes for sale, All kinds of new and used mill machinery. Write H. C. DAVIS, Bonner Springs, Kans.

THREE UNIT grain drier for sale. In best of condition. Right size for elevator or mill, and at half the price of a new one. Address The Lena Grain Co., Conover, Ohio.

SPROUT WALDRON Meal and Flour Grinder for sale. Size 20 French Burr Mill Ball Bear-ing, practically new with sacking sprout. Ad-dress W. J. Lawson, Boswell, Indiana. 46A6.

ALL NEW MACHINERY and Accessories for thirty to thirty-five barrels, ready for delivery. Results Guaranteed. Address Box 9, G. J. 57, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE-Two four valve Corliss engines; one right hand, 250 h.p., size 20x42; other left hand, 150 h.p., size 18x40; both travel rate 75 RPM. Also 120′ 40″ double leather belt. Also two 39″ Howe Platform R. R. Track Scales. Write Ladish Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WE HAVE READY FOR SHIPMENT electric motors, all kinds of belting, pulleys, shafting, hangers, and other equipment. Write us for prices. Our stocks permit us to quote you unusually low prices. It will pay you to write CLINTON SUPPLY COMPANY

117 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

1—No. 8 Monitor Receiving Separator, capacity 2,000 bushels per hour—in good condition.

1—Double stand 9x24 Feed Rolls in good con-

1-8 duct Hall distributor, good as new

1—Hall Boot, 150 ft., 9 in. Bucket Belt, 160 8 in. Hall V. Buckets slightly used, for sale. R. M. VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY Room 3, Grain Exchange. Omaha, Nebraska.

A REAL BARGAIN for any one that can use A REAL BARGAIN for any one that can use any of the following: One Flour Dresser, One Barnard & Leas Dustless Wheat Separator, One Garden City Middling Purifier, One Reliance Middling Purifier, One Silver Creek Buckwheat Shucker, One Eureka Smut & Separating Machine, One Double Acting Sifter, One No. 7 Cyclone Dust Collector. If interested get in touch with the Fulton Roller Mills, Fulton, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments When in need of elevator or mill machinery, ptify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc. notify us.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equip-ments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses stock, and poultry feed plants, plans, specifica-tions, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay. Geo. J. Noth. Mar..

9 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago. Ill

SITUATIONS WANTED

MANAGER with 7 years' grain business experience wants connection with reliable grain firm; good references. Prefer S. D., Minn. or Ia. Address 46C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chgo.

EXPERIENCED manager wants position; experienced in grain, flour, feed, coal, and live stock. Good reasons for desiring change. Can leave in thirty days. Address 46B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WHAT HAVE YOU to offer to a young married man with 10 years' experience in handling grain and feed at a country station? Can make change March 1st. Address 46A20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MAN, WITH 15 YEARS experience in the grain business, 35 years of age—married, desires position as Manager or Foreman of an elevator. Best of references. Address 46A23. Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-Position as manager by man with more than eighteen years' experience in grain and lumber. Would consider partnership in grain and coal business. Can furnish best of references. Address O. K. Morrison, Nevada, Ia.

MANAGER of grain exporting company operating line houses is open for engagement. Have splendid line of foreign connections. Many years' experience in export business, both flour and grain. Address 46C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIED MAN with fifteen years' experience in the grain business wishes position as manager of Farmers Elevator or Line House in Illinois or Iowa. Forty years of age. Can give any reference desired. Address 46B34, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN MAN wants position as manager of a well established Farmers Company;—something that is a man's size job where efforts will be appreciated, Can' furnish reference. Have good reasons for making change. Address 46B31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager of elevator by young man with 5 years experience as manager. Private elevator preferred. Have best of references. Must give present employer 30 days' notice before leaving. Am seeking a position which offers a prospective future. Ad-dress 46B10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MANAGER WITH REAL RECORD desires a position as Manager of Farmers Elevator Co. a position as Manager of Farmers Elevator Co. or Line House. Eight years' experience managing Farmers Grain Co. and made money every year. Single, 32 years of age, high school and business college education. Good double entry bookkeeper. Familiar with all side lines. References: bank and employers. Can make change on 30 days' notice. Address 46B33, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED.

MAN WITH three years' experience in grain flour, and feed business, wants connection with some reliable grain firm. Have good references. Address A. L. Myers, Lowry City, Mo.

YOUNG MAN with some experience wants position as assistant manager of an elevator. Position must afford opportunity to learn the business thoroly. Address 46A29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED HELP, such as managers for country stations, foremen, auditors and employes needed in the grain business are readily secured thru an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal. Chicago.

ALL AROUND Elevator man with six years' experience in all departments. Now managing line elevator. Desire Farmers or Independent House or would consider responsible position in terminal for coming season. Best references. Donald Mills, Fairfield, Mont., Box 55.

MARRIED MAN, 35 years of age, 15 years' experience in the grain, flour, feed and coal business wants position as manager of country elevator or traveling solicitor. Good bookkeeper and electric mechanic. Will go anywhere for right opportunity. Best of references. Address right opportunity. Best of refer 316 W. 8th St., Hastings, Minn.

WANTED—Position as manager with Farmers Elevator or Line house. Must be in good grain territory. Iowa or Illinois prefered. Not grain territory. Iowa or Illinois prefered. Not afraid of competition. Am employed at present. Can furnish best of references and can handle the business. Address 46B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED—By a manager of many years' experience, with Farmers' Elevator or Line House. I am capable of managing a large business; am a competent accountant. Can give good references and Bond. Prefer location in Indiana or Illinois. Address 46C32, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

POSITION WANTED by young man-33; technical education; experienced sales elec-trical-mechanical lines, also commercial feeds. Experienced elevator man. Sales cover both Experienced elevator man. Sales cover both road and correspondence sales work. Ready April 1st. Ohio Resident. Address 46C19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois. There is A GOLDEN RULE IN BUSINESS.

ARE YOU looking for a position in any branch of the grain business? If you are send us your name, address, nationality, languages spoken, experience, salary expected, references in fact any information that will help an employer to form an idea of your ability to serve him. We will keep this information on file and from time to time place you in touch with elevator owners who seek competent help. This vator owners who seek competent help. This service will be absolutely free, placing you under no obligation whatever. Write today and get in line for a good position. Address—The Want Ad Man. Grain Dealers Journal. manager? Let the Want Ad Man get one for

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MANAGER-I am now manager of the . Elevator Co. here at a nice salary. I had four other good offers—all the work of the Grain Dealers Journal.—A. E. C.

WANTED-A position with Farmers Elevator or Line house. Have had seven years' experience. Twenty-four years of age and married. Have good references. Address Reference, Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MANAGER-Position wanted as manager of clevator, line or farmers, or elevator and mill. Colo., West. Neb. or West. Kans. preferred; 20 years' experience; age 44. Speak the Scandinavian languages; references. Address 46C27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ul.

POSITION WANTED as Solicitor or Auditor by married man of 36 years. Eleven years' experience as manager of Co-operative Elevators and Lumber Yards. At present employed, but can come on short notice, Accountant with very best references, and wide acquaintance in Address 46C35, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED ELEVATOR MANAGER desires position with large Farmers' organization by March first or April fifteenth. Nebraska location preferable—at station doing a large volume of business.

American—good education—speak Germangood bookkeeper—age 32—married—strong—energetic—good mixer. The bigger the job the better. A-1 references. Address 46C21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T GET "DOWN IN THE DUMPS" and be discouraged because you have no position What you need is a Journal Want Ad. There is a job for you and do not forget it. There is a job for you and do not forget it. There is a job for every man of industry and good habits. The Journal reaches the man who is looking for you and tells your case to him. No other method is so good for getting a job in the grain line. No other method converts discouragement into encouragement so quickly.

BARGAIN SALE ON SHELF-WORN BOOKS.

These books are slightly soiled and shelf worn and are being sold at greatly reduced

One No. 9, Grain Contract with stub. is shelf worn but in good condition otherwise. on goldenrod bond. Order No. 91. Reduced price 40 cents. Weight 1 lb.

One book, No. 62, is bound with only 500 tickets, but is otherwise in good condition. Order No. 623. Reduced price 80 cents.

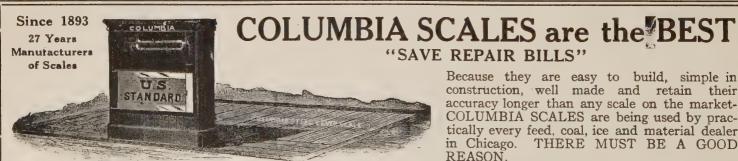
FIVE Universal Grain Codes, shelf worn from heing used as samples; we offer them to users

FIVE Universal Grain Codes, shelf worn from being used as samples; we offer them to users at a reduced price of \$1.00. These are exactly the same in every respect as new copies except for being slightly soiled. Paper bound, contains 13,745 code words as well as the latest supplement of U. S. Standards for wheat, corn and oats. Order "Bargain Universal," \$1.00.

All prices are f.o.b. Chicago and good while supply lasts.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 305 So. LaSalle St., Chicago. Ill.



Because they are easy to build, simple in construction, well made and retain their accuracy longer than any scale on the market-COLUMBIA SCALES are being used by practically every feed, coal, ice and material dealer in Chicago. THERE MUST BE A GOOD

Telephone Albany 4 2437-43 N. Crawford Avenue COLUMBIA SCALE COMPANY

F. Beuckman & Son, Props.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

We maintain a large modern repair and testing department where we overhaul any make or capacity of scale, also keeping a good stock of repair parts. Competent men furnished to take out and install your scale.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED-Experienced grain man to take charge of Farmers Elevator Company. Add FRED T. MILLER, Pres., Tennant, Iowa.

MANAGER for 150,000 bu. station handling lumber, coal and other side lines. Must be hustler and not afraid of work. References and bond expected. Address John Woodburn, Pres.,

WANTED-Man to work in country grain elevator; one who is familiar with steam plant and who is able to keep up repairs. Must be reliable and furnish good references. Address 46C18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced grain and lumber man to take charge of elevator and lumber yard. State experience and salary wanted in first letter, also references. Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., Troy Grove, Ill., % Secretary.

WANTED: An experienced man as manager for a Farmers Elevator in Western Illinois by March first. Handles wheat, clover seed, feeds, and coal. Give full particulars, age, salary, references, etc. Address 46B15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED: A man who has enough push to advertise his services in a high class trade journal is the kind you want. Look 'em over. You will find a competent manager. a reliable grain buyer, or a qualified and efficient traveling solicitor.

MANAGER WANTED for Farmers Elevator, MANAGER WANTED for Farmers Elevator, a small station in Nebraska, with good store, no church; one mile to school. Live stock and lumber yard side lines. Good house with furnace furnished; garage and barn—an ideal place for chickens and a garden. Can have cows and hogs. Salary, lumber and stock commission combined will pay close to \$175.00 per month. Can take charge any time by first of March. Apply in person if possible. Farmers Union Co-op. Co., Kinney, Nebraska, Gage County.

ADDRESS WANTED.

INFORMATION wanted regarding the whereabouts of D. H. Stuhr, formerly of Washington, D. C., and Des Moines, Iowa. Address 46B2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED in the grain business by man 28 years of age and married. Have had ten years' experience with big concern handling grain. Can furnish best of references. Prefer Iowa or Illinois. Address 46B3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois

WANTED-A well established Company buildwanted—A wen established Company bunding grain elevators wants a man who is familiar with concrete and tile construction to take a share in the Company. Give reference and full information in regard to experience. Address 46C26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

If you have a good thing

Tell the Grain Dealers-They'll do the rest-

Advertising is the quickest and best way-but it must be the right kind of advertising.

If you have spent your good money without satisfactory results, it's a case of wrong article or wrong advertising.

The easiest, most direct, most popular and most effective way to the grain dealer is The Grain Dealers Journal route.

Try it.

BOOKS WANTED.

WANTED—One Bradt's Grain Table on rollers. Quote best price. J. C. JORDAN, Colfax, Ind.

THE SMALL EXPENSE incurred through the placing of an advertisement in the Grain Dealers Journal is more than compensated for by the results obtained.

BOOK WANTED—One or two copies of "The Millwright & Millers Guide" by Oliver Evans; 13th edition, issued by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. Address 46B6, Grain Dealers Journal,

Helpful Books for Carlot Grain Handlers.

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound \$1.75.

Riverside Code: Fifth edition,

flour milling and grain trades. Bound in flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

Millers Code: This is the 1917 edition, designed especially for the milling and flour trades. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code for provision and grain trade use. Contains 145 pages bound in flexible leather. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, Spanish or Portuone word. Pr guese, \$18.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: This code contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily affected in cablegrams. Pocket edition, \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code, third edition, compiled especially for use of the export grain trade. Bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Your name in gold leaf on any of the above

codes for 35 cents extra.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 305 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

A PARTNER

HELP or a POSITION.

can be obtained quickly by placing an ad. in the "Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago. It is the grain trade's accepted medium for "wanted" and "for sale" ads. ads.

SEEDS FOR SALE WANTED.

WANTED: Alfalfa—Cane—Millet. Submit samples and quote lowest prices. Russell-Heckle Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn. 46A9.

CHOICE SEED CORN and Oats for sale in carlots or less. Prices and samples mailed on request. Allen Joslin, Holstein, Ia.—46A15.

WANTED—Mammoth, Medium and Alsike seed. Mail samples and lowest prices to WALTER G. TRUMPLER Tiffin, Ohio. Tiffin, Ohio.

MILLET SEED in car lots for sale. Early Fortune, Hog, Common (golden) and Siberian Reimer Smith Grain Company, Holyoke, Colo.

FOR SALE-Good Sudan Grass, Cane and Millet Seed. Carlots or less. We live where it grows. SHARP GRAIN CO., Healy, Kansas.

FOR SALE-Choice lot of seed corn,-Reid's Yellow Dent, and Pride of the North,—sacked, cleaned and graded, good germination. Can furnish in bag lots and up. Get our samples and prices before buying. For particulars write KILMARTIN SEEDHOUSE, Malvern, Iowa.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 10t pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop, Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats, in connectin with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield.

HAY FOR SALE.



KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office...

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce our Tolls.

SEEDS FOR SALE-WANTED

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

ARNHEM, HOLLAND. Wm. E. Busgers & Co., European fancy natural gr. sds.

ATCHISON, KANS. Manglesdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds.

BALTIMORE, MD. Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BELFAST, IRELAND. McCausland, Sam'l, Ryegrass and Dogstail.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Stanford Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds. Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL. Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds. Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds. Johnson, J. Oliver, seed merchant.

CINCINNATI, OHIO. McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds. Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

EVANSVILLE, IND. Small & Co., W. H., seeds, grain and hay

FARIBAULT, MINN. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., seed corn & grass seeds. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Dawson & Co., field and garden seeds. Indiana Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds

KANSAS CITY, MO. Peppard Seed Co., J. G., wholesale seeds.

LAWRENCE, KANS. J. Underwood & Son, grass and field seeds.

LINCOLN, NEB. Griswold Seed & Nursery Co., seed merchants

LOUISVILLE, KY. Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain & field seeds Louisville Seed Co., clover & grasses. Ross Seed Co., jobbers and exporters.

MERIDIAN, MISS.
Kimbrough Mitchell Seed Co., Southern seeds

MILWAUKEE, WIS. Courteen Seed Co., field seeds. North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds. Minneapolis Seed Co., seed merchants.

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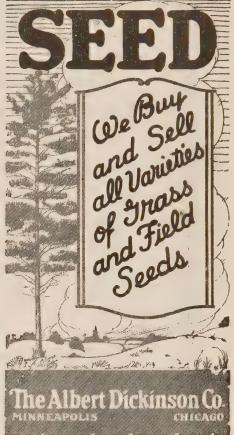
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GRAIN JOURNAL

305 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds, on the 10th and 25th of each month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; two years, \$3.60; three years, \$5.00; single copy, 15c.

To Fereign Countries within the Postal Union prepaid, one year, \$3.25; to Canada and Mexico, \$2.75.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1921

RETURNING freight rates to reasonable figures would give a wonderful impetus to the building of grain elevators.

NOW that the Green Bugs have been granted honorary membership in the Crop Killers Union wheat prices may be expected to go up.

THE ELEVATOR operator who attempts to dump a heavily loaded truck on his wagon dump is courting trouble and unnecessary expense.

THE ORDERLY well kept office looks like it was prepared to handle business, and invites business, while the dirty, disorderly office is forbidding.

THE COST of producing grain can not fairly be based on the farmer's inflated value of his land. The market value of farm land, like everything else, has slumped.

THE PAPER and printing profiteers are just as slow to reduce their prices as other merchants whose shelves are crowded with high priced goods, so buyers are on a strike.

THE GRAIN buyer who pays for farmers' grain on city scale weights without making some effort to check up those weights and to learn of their accuracy is inviting disaster.

THE GRAIN dealer who permits first cost to eclipse every other consideration when building his elevator, invariably gets a most unsatisfactory plant accompanied by large expense for upkeep and operation.

BY RECENT decisions of the courts defaulting buyers in increasing number are gaining admission to the Grain Trade's Hall of Shame. Those who read closely are profiting largely by the experience of others.

THE SAFE readjustment of our affairs to peace conditions will require a lot more cautious, cool headed, straight forward thinking and still more careful, conservative acting. Do not be hasty, sit down and think it over.

IMPASSABLE roads may at times check the movement of grain from farms, but the influence of taxpaying time does not move much grain. Farmers are just as agreeable to paying taxes on grain as on the cash received for it.

MUSTY wheat, bin burnt oats and heating corn arriving in terminal markets proves the lack of vigilance on the part of country elevator operators. Those who have suffered loss on such grain owe it to their brother dealers to explain how they could have avoided trouble.

GOVERNMENT by commissions is a deception and a fraud. Congress seems perfectly willing to let George (the commissions) do everything regardless of waste or expense. It has just delegated a lot of authority to the Federal Power Commission and is planning a coal and a meat commission. What next?

PROHIBITIVE freight rates reduce the would-be grain shipper's business sufficiently so he should have ample time and cause to write letters to Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission demanding an early reduction. The convictions of the silent man have little influence in shaping constructive legislation. Speak out.

CORNMEAL WEEK is being vigorously pushed by Nebraskans for favorable consideration of the entire country in the hope of increasing the consumption of corn as food for humans in this country, Europe and China. Corn Bread Murphy tried to popularize this grain with Europeans many years ago, but with small success, to win now would require an army of real enthusiasts.

CORN can not be shipped 600 to 1000 miles by rail at present rates for freight and leave much if anything for the grower. The existing freight schedules, based on war wages and inflated war prices, are so high they discourage business and prevent many transactions which involve much transportation. The greed of the labor unions is stifling the grain shipping business as well as grain growing.

RAILROAD employes are complaining that the railroads are having much repair work done in outside shops. Evidently the officials in charge of repairs to equipment have the interests of the roads at heart and are trying to get good repairs at a reasonable cost. The working conditions tolerated by the U. S. Railroad Administration made this impossible in the railroad shops hence the railroads seem to be fully justified in farming out all repair work until they can fill their shops with competent men who are willing to give a full day's work for reasonable wages.

THE ILLINOIS Secretary of State, L. L. Emmerson, reports that the franchise feature of the new corporation act increased the state's receipts from corporation fees from \$697,166 in 1919 to \$3,645,610 in 1920. In other words the great state of Illinois is discriminating against corporations and in favor of individuals and partnerships to the extent of \$3,645,610 per year, and the corporations must add these state fees to their cost of doing business in Illinois and to the price asked for their goods or service. While primarily a regulatory measure the high fees make the Corporation Act a revenue measure and hence unfair to the corporations.

IT IS the elevator man's plain duty not only to keep his house and contents well insured against fire loss, but to correct all the known fire hazards and to provide apparatus at convenient points for extinguishing fires in their incipiency. Such precaution has not only protected many grain dealers from heavy losses of property, but also loss of business due to destruction of elevator. If owners of all acceptable elevators exercised just reasonable care to prevent and extinguish fires the cost of insurance on such plants would be greatly reduced. When you discover a real cause of an elevator fire tell our readers about it, so they may keep on the look out for it.

THE "SHIP NOW" campaign started by the Milwaukee is being earnestly supported by some of the other railroads, and several of them are advertising in the daily newspapers in a vain effort to encourage the public to start traveling and shipping. Shippers generally would like to engage actively in business again, but when the gross returns from their shipments are needed to pay for the transportation, they hesitate to make any contracts for such transportation. When the railroads get back to normal rates and normal conditions, every line of business will move many commodities which would now fail to bring enough returns to pay the freight if shipped. The public should counter with an urgent demand for a marked reduction in rates, so the producers and shippers will have something left after paying the freight.

BULK HANDLING of grain is gaining friends so rapidly in California, the conservative supporters of things as they have been are straining every argument to excuse their refusal to abandon the antiquated method of marketing grain in bags. It is generally recognized that the grain growers of California pay annually approximately five million dollars extra for the privilege of marketing their grain in bags, but, persist the champions of this old time method, "If the farmers stop shipping grain in jute bags the state penitentiaries will have no work for their inmates." Both producers and consumers are interested in securing the adoption of the most efficient and the most economical method of expediting the marketing grain. No progressive grain handler is content to tolerate the useless waste and expense of marketing in bags. California grain is so much drier when gathered than is grain in other sections of the country it can be stored in bulk more safely than anywhere else. Why hesitate?

A SURFEIT of statistics on stocks, exports and carryover of wheat has been fed to the trade recently. The average man is unable to reconcile the statements of the private and governmental statisticians and feels like chucking the whole mess into the waste-basket

CATTLEMEN who are facing bankruptcy have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce freight rates; but it has not been decided by the railway executives and the Labor Board whether this reduction shall come out of the pockets of the stockholders, the laborers or the taxpayers.

TOPEKA'S Board of Trade has taken steps to establish a weighing department. Weighing by disinterested weighmen has long been recognized as the only satisfactory means of determining weights when buyer and seller can not come together. The market without such weights is at the mercy of the blunderers and sharpers.

ADVANCES on grain to be delivered later by strangers is an old-time practice adopted by country grain buyers for reducing their surplus funds. Most of them abandoned this practice years ago, but several Iowa dealers revived the practice recently and succeeded in getting rid of \$360. The corn they contracted for has not been located, but then it is very likely that all of it was damp and would get red hot if taken in.

THE HAY trade is in line to be saddled with the expense and irritation of Federal Inspection. A bill now pending authorizes "the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and to certify to shippers and others the quality and conditions of fruits, vegetables, poultry, butter, hay and other perishable farm products when received in interstate commerce at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agri. may from time to time designate." Under such provisions a greedy gang of office seekers might establish a full fledged Federal grain inspection department. If Congress does not soon check its weakness for commissions and bureaus the sap suckers will outnumber the taxpayers.

MICHIGAN grain shippers are charged by terminal elevator superintendents with being directly responsible for losses of grain and mixing in transit. The overloading of poor equipment and careless coopering of all cars is directly to blame for many leaks, as will be plainly evident to anyone who will visit a Detroit elevator on a busy day. Few bulkhead shipments arrive without some mixing due to careless loading or failure to build partition between grains high enough or tight enough to keep them apart. This loss falls on the shipper. It would pay every shipper well to visit the terminal elevators whenever opportunity offers and to interview the foremen of the unloading crews on the common mistakes of the country shippers. Some shippers are quick to profit by the printed expose of the mistakes of others, while many are impressed only by an actual demonstration of their own blunders.

THRESHERMEN are making their annual demand upon the state legislatures for laws which shall safeguard their liens on threshed grain long after it leaves the hands of the farmers. It behooves country grain buyers to oppose such legislation and to make inquiry of sellers in states where the laws are enacted.

ELEVATOR men who store grain for others owe it to themselves to refuse to deliver grain to anyone without the storage certificate is presented for cancellation. One western elevator man in trying to accommodate his farmer patrons found himself confronted with the option of paying for one lot of grain a second time or defending a law suit. Being a small amount he paid.

MILWAUKEE has taken a step to protect the interests of country shippers to that market by adopting a new rule compelling buyers to accept or reject by 12 noon of the next business day grain that is in heating condition, unless the car could not be thoroly sampled, when buyer must accept or reject at point of unloading. For imposing this fair measure of responsibility on buyers the Chamber of Commerce deserves commendation.

"FINANCING price-fixing co-operative ventures" for the benefit of producers at the expense of city taxpayers, is a trend of 1920 farm buro activity that it was forecasted would sooner or later arouse determined antagonism. Already in 1921 the middle class is showing irritation. In the February Atlantic Monthly, a leading article on "The Menace of the New Privilege" shies several bricks at the farmers' legislative program. The Lever Act to prevent profiteering expressly declared profiteering, no matter how gross, was legitimate when done by farmers or laborers. The consumers retaliated by going on strike against the farmer's products. Taxing all of us for the benefit of a few is a principle of government that is about ready for the dis-

FREE SEEDS to the amount of \$360,000 will be wasted by members of Congress on their beloved constituents at home if the latest amendment to the Agricultural Appropriations bill is not rejected. Many packages of these poor seeds are sent to voters who have no place to plant them, while those who have ground, profiting by experience, refuse to give any space or effort to the utilization of the seeds, so they are thrown away. Neither Congress or the country profits by this cheap graft on the public treasury and the tax payers will be glad when Congress stops this and other similar wasteful appropriations. The voters at the last election, declared in favor of strict economy yet the Appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture provides for \$33,668,000, which is nearly two million dollars more than the current year. It is evident that our law makers at Washington need to hear more frequently from the voters who pay the bills. No one has ever said a word in defense of the petty Free Seed graft yet the distribution is continued year after year.

The Misleading Quotations.

Traders are so hungry for gossip that some of the private wire houses put out information with the express and general reservation its accuracy is not guaranteed. Patrons of the grain commission firms are well posted and able to discriminate between truth and rumor, but much of the unreliable "dope" sifts out to the general public.

When such misinformation is systematically manufactured and disseminated deliberately to frighten the farmer to part with his wheat for less than it is worth it becomes a crime. The agencies recording and circulating the figures do not always know that the quotations they copy off the board have been rigged. The condition of suspense created by the failure of the Argentine government to come to any definite decision as to the surtax to be levied on exports of wheat, and the consequent unwillingness of buyers to assume an unknown tax aided the manipulators to drive down prices on a small volume of transactions in the Bolsa de Comercio. Accordingly the action by the President of the Chicago Board of Trade urging everyone to refrain from circulating the so-called Argentine quotations was timely.

Nearer home we have a condition that needs rectification, tho it seems hardly possible. It must be admitted that a miller can not in February grind \$1.41 Chicago May wheat. The miller who wanted to buy wheat on Feb. 4 to grind into flour could not get No. 2 red winter at anything like \$1.41. The actual price of the cash article that day was \$1.79. Paterfamilias picks up the evening paper and notes the \$1.40 quotation on May wheat and figures that the miller using 4½ bus. should sell the barrel of flour at \$6.30, plus cost of grinding. The baker looks at the May price and neglects to order flour in advance.

How much better for all concerned would it be if the price of the leading speculative future were approximately at the level of cash grain? The country shipper who desired to hedge his cash holdings could do so without selling himself into a hole at the start. For several years past it has been a gamble with the shipper as to whether the cash wheat would retain its premium over the future until he closed out his hedge.

A short seller on the stock exchange believing that a certain security will be much lower three months later is not permitted to sell the stock for future delivery as wheat is sold on the Board of Trade. He is forced to deliver all the stock sold the same day or the day after. He does this by borrowing the stock. The effect is to keep the stock market speculative quotations exactly representative of the cash investment market. It may be argued that the stock of 750,000 bus, contract wheat is too small to make a sufficient numher of warehouse certificates available. Very well; let the speculators go out and buy some more wheat from the farmer. If a demand for wheat certificates for loaning purposes developed the warehousemen would be only too glad to supply it.

Shall We Welcome Business Inquisition?

The sentiment prevailing among business men generally is that notwithstanding the war, we have had entirely too much government in business, and too little business in government. But our respected lawmakers at Washington seem to be obsessed of a contrary opinion, and Congress is now struggling with several bills designed to provide for governmental supervision, inquisition, and in some cases, operation.

The Federal Coal Bill would subject all operators or dealers in coal having gross sales in excess of \$50,000 annually, to conditions and regulations which would greatly increase the cost of doing business and at the same time drive most self-respecting men out of the business. Those so unfortunate as to accept a government license to conduct a coal business would be required to submit to all the various inquisitions which the redtape artists have been able to devise. Mr. Dawes proved to the satisfaction of the Congressional investigating committee last week, red-tape has no place in modern business. It simply clogs and chokes every transaction and stands a bar to expeditious action.

The Federal Live-Stock Commission Bill is even more iniquitous, in that it discriminates quite sharply against those meat packers who refuse or neglect to apply to the Commission for a license. Those who do apply are given every assistance, aid and encouragement to advantageous trading by the Commission and at the public expense.

Of course, both lines of business will be expected to adopt the expensive detail accounting systems devised by the red-tape artists in their wildest nightmare. Books will be kept according to rule and investigated frequently to make sure that all the details are carried out. In other words, all U. S. citizens engaged in these two lines of business will be called upon to sacrifice all individual initiative and to conduct their business according to the dictates of the whims of a changing Commission, appointed not because of their superior knowledge of the business.

Those who have been pestered by the ridiculous questionnaires of the Federal Trade Commission, the Bureau of Markets, and the Food Administrator, will have some conception of what will result when these new inquisitors, dressed with permanent authority, are thrust upon the two lines of business first selected for political prey.

Naturally, commercial organizations are emphatically outspoken against the proposed action. Merchants engaged in other lines of business are watching the proceeding with much misgiving as to when their line of business will be attacked by the political office seekers. No one has attempted to justify this attack upon the coal and the meat packing business, and no one has admitted the necessity for this governmental invasion of private industry. Yet the lawmakers seem to look with favor on the departure, all oblivious of the fact that the citizens' toleration of the many ridiculous inquisitions conducted

by the government during the war was because all were anxious to help win the war and perfectly willing to sacrifice private right and private interests in order to promote, if possible, the great good of the nation in conducting the war.

But the war is over and merchants generally are anxious to return to peace-time conditions and former freedom of trade. The iniquitous regulations proposed in the two bills are unworthy of any citizen having faith in our Constitution and our courts to maintain the rights of our citizens, without infringing the rights of other citizens to conduct any line of business.

Cancelling Contracts.

Long lines of cancelled contracts have recently led many a prosperous business into bankruptcy. Declining markets in many commodities as well as grain has brought such heavy losses that many merchants have come to treat their own written contracts with scornful contempt,—"a mere scrap of paper."

Many merchants who ordinarily have been blessed with the moral courage to go through with all their contracts have faced about and sneaked out of purchases, although they were fully aware that their cowardly rejection would result in heavy loss to someone else.

The grain trade conducts much business by verbal contract, over telephone and on the grain exchanges. Ordinarily, no man who defaults on a contract expects long to continue in business, because conservative business men cannot afford to have dealings with those who refuse to fulfil their contracts whenever such fulfilment is against their changed conviction.

Since the first of December, our news columns have reported twenty-five failures in the grain trade. Many others were badly crippled, but they are still making a valiant struggle to fight their way out.

Many unusual excuses have been presented for cancelling orders, but in most cases the underlying cause for presenting the weak excuse was a rapidly declining market. The man who cancels or defaults his contract in the grain business is forever discredited, even though knowledge of his weakness does not become public property. Merchants must for their own safety refuse henceforth to enter into contracts with men who are known to have defaulted on other contracts. Confidence and good faith are the foundation of every successful business, and without it our entire business structure must collapse.

The moral cowards who have been overcome recently by a mania for cancelling contracts are not only weakening our entire business structure, but throwing away their last claim to a place in the life of American business. Canceled contracts which bring loss to the other party, invariably bring dishonor and loss of self-respect to the canceller. The man who tolerates the habit of cancelling contracts deprives his business of every claim for credit, of every right to expect others to live up to their contracts.

The Golden Rule is as it always has been, the only safe guide to sure and permanent success. The sneak who defaults when he could well afford to make good, never has been a welcome factor in American business, and never will be. The grain trade's record for living up to contracts always has been in the lead of any other line of business, and the proud protectors of its reputation will not willingly permit the few defaulters to sacrifice its high standing with the general public.

A New Danger Lurking in Storage Bins.

The suffocation of a grain sampler in a Utah elevator and the overcoming of another elevator workman who attempted to drag the body of the sampler away from the fermenting grain, again calls to the attention of the grain trade the dangerous gas which is often found in bins of fermenting grain.

Two years ago a similar accident occurred in the public elevator at New Orleans. Careful investigations conducted immediately by a competent chemist disclosed the presence of 10 per cent of carbon dioxide, 2 per cent of carbon monoxide, and the absence of oxygen in the bins. In that case, "Sample White Corn," which had been received the middle of December and dried before being placed in the bin, had been sampled at frequent intervals during the forty days intervening but the dangerous gas had never been discovered until the workmen were suffocated by it.

A similar accident occurred at the Girard Point elevator in Philadelphia some years ago.

There seems to be no doubt that some new means must be devised for the safe sampling of fermenting grain in deep bins. It would seem possible to obtain samples from different portions of the bin without sending a man into the depths of the deadly gas.

In the olden time, ladders were provided for men to descend into these bins, but economy of construction and greater safety to the operators has resulted in the provision of portable equipment for letting men down into every bin, but up to the present men have not been strapped to the seat; hence, those who have gone down to bins filled with carbon dioxide have fallen free from the cable and their bodies recovered too late to permit of their resuscitation.

The fatal experiences of men who have attempted to obtain samples from gas filled bins should serve to condemn for all time the ladder upon which operators were formerly wont to descend into the grain bins. Henceforth, no one should be permitted to descend into a deep grain filled bin unless it be thoroughly ventilated in advance or, it may pay to have a cage full of pet mice and drop them into every bin before sending a man down. If they were able to survive the gas, then the workmen might be dropped in with safety. It should not be necessary to sacrifice human life in order to discover the presence of this poisonous carbon dioxide. There are other and less expensive ways of discovering its presence, simpler, safer and easier ways of obtaining samples of the contents of every bin. Let us try any and all of them before sending another man to his death.

Michigan Bean Jobbers

Meet in Detroit

The annual convention of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n was held in the banquet hall of the Tuller Hotel, Detroit, on Feb. 9. Nearly 100 bean dealers were present when the meeting was called to order by pres. Christian Breisch of Lansing.

Ben Vernor, vice pres. of the Merchants National Bank of Detroit, delivered an inter-esting address in which he said:

Our Federal Reserve System and Business.

I would first like to speak about the Federal eserve System and then explain its assistance

I would first like to speak about the Federal Reserve System and then explain its assistance to business.

The Federal Reserve Board after its creation established twelve districts with a Federal Reserve Bank in each district. It was necessary for the national banks to enter the Federal Reserve System and agree to subscribe up to 6% of its capital and surplus. Each national bank now holds stock in the Federal Reserve Bank up to 3% of its capital and receives 6% dividends. Member banks are also required to keep part of their reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank. The money subscribed was turned over to the Federal Reserve Board and by it given to the twelve different banks. These banks in turn gave confidence to business.

The result was the twelve Federal Reserve Banks became a bankers' bank. They did not enter the banking business in any other way except as a purely reserve bank.

The result was the twelve Federal Reserve Banks became a bankers' bank. They did not enter the banking business in any other way except as a purely reserve bank.

What would you have done without this system? The Federal Reserve Banking system is really a business barometer. The Federal Reserve Banks had to keep 40% of their capital in notes and 35% in deposits. These reserves had to be able to stand any strain. As these reserves commenced to go down they knew something was going to happen.

Governor Harding of the system warned that there should be a halt. Everybody was doing a big business and thought this was pessimistic talk. They did not realize that the Federal Reserve Banks were trying to assist business. No attention was paid to the warning. The Governor then issued another warning. This too received no attention.

The interest rate was then increased from 4% to 6%. If this had happened in England every business man would have retrenched. Banks usually charging 6% did not increase their rates on the first change. The people were still charged the same old rate. The Federal Reserve Banks then increased their rates to 7%. After the member banks then increased their rates the people asked why? We then told why we increased our rates.

Manufacturers could not stop goods cominin within 60 days. The result was things dropped flat, banks lost deposits and loans piled up. Detroit's Federal Reserve Bank has loaned \$\$1,000,000 to help business men and the inflated condition is not over yet.

The Federal Reserve System is a government institution run for the benefit of the business of the United States. More branches have been established. Member banks can borrow from one another. If the west needs money for the movement of its crops western reserve banks. The hanks are doing the best they can. They have done wonders.

Watch the reserves! When you see reserves reaching 40% currency and 35% deposits open your eyes. You can get a general idea of business by watching the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bonded warehouses.—Wha

ness by watching the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bonded warehouses.—What can the Federal Reserve Banks do for the bean jobber? You know you can conduct a United States bonded warehouse. Collateral of these bonded warehouses can be discounted with the Federal Reserve Banks. By conducting a bonded warehouse your notes will be rediscounted by the Federal Reserve Banks whereas a B/L draft is not rediscountable. In the banking world a bank must be liquid. A national bank in particular must be liquid. When a loan comes to us we ask ourselves "Is it discountable at the Federal Reserve Bank?"

A Bean Jobbers' Bank: If I were in business.

Federal Reserve Bank?"

A Bean Jobbers' Bank: If I were in business I would do a lot of thinking before I started a hank account. Banking houses as a class are excellent. The average of the boys in the banking business is above the average. But I would size up the directors and officers in various ways. After they had won my confidence I would see that they knew all about me. Some dealers tell us everything and some tell us nothing. If a man is not willing to tell a bank all about his condition he should change banks.

Did you ever happen to think that the banks have problems? One man comes in with a draft

on a car of beans for \$1,600, while another man comes in with a \$2,200 draft on another car of beans of the same weight and grade and which could not be sold for \$2,200.

Do you ever realize the amount of credit extended to the bean and grain men? A firm capitalized at \$25,000 that does not get \$75,000 of the bank's money thinks there is something the matter. (Laughter.)

The banker tho feels that the grain man' capital is ample to take care of any chance of his not selling his grain. I think the relationship between the grain and bean dealer and their bank is the finest kind of understanding. The bank feels it has fine collateral, but the bank cannot take many such accounts. You should realize that not many others have the same borrowing advantages at your bank.

The middleman is the one on whom the lime-

same borrowing advantages at your bank.

The middleman is the one on whom the limelight will be strong. It will shine on himstronger than on any other individual.

After the Civil War prices went gradually downward. The tendency now is downward. When we have a downward tendency there is competition. Studies will be made on cutting out costs. The center of attention will be the middleman. If you do business in a fair business way you will survive. If you take a long profit here and a long profit there you will have people fighting you.

Bottom has been reached: As far as we can

Bottom has been reached: As far as we can see the bottom has been reached. But men come in and ask, "What is the matter with business. Why don't things respond?"

Finance is similar to a man sick with diphtheria. The doctor orders an antitoxin. The man still remains as sick as before, and having to work off the effect of the antitoxin oftentimes becomes worse.

In finance the country went wild. The F. R. Banks supplied the antitoxin and raised their rates. On the second raise business went bad. We are now convalescing.

If you are sick and get over it gradually you probably will come along all right. If you recover too quickly your troubles may return within a year or so. The same applies to business.

ness.
Things have struck bottom. The outlook i bright. To be wise things must move grad

Bean Diseases.

J. H. Coons, E. Lansing, Mich., ing the Michigan Agricultural College, then told the jobbers what to expect in bean diseases. From his address we take the fol-

Bean anthracnose, a most troublesome disease, is not prevalent now. When it is cars are refused at destination or the government condemns the anthracnose infected beans after they are canned. Its presence causes a disagreeable loss to producers. Anthracnose is commonly known to bean growers as pod spot or rust. Beans so infected usually carry a black spot or blotch of a more or less definite outline. Matured seeds so spotted are not salable as first grade beans.

seeds so spotted are not salable as first grade beans.

Anthracnose infected beans may be detected by the prevalence of yellow, blotchy leaves or the growing plant. Splashing rains transmit the fungus to the pod. The fungus seem to suck the water and food from the plant. In many cases the grower also gets a short crop. To get rid of anthracnose we have sent beans to the dry western states for seed production.

The Lord seems to be on the side of the bean jobber. For the last five years he has given Michigan the dry drouth condition of western Washington. The absence of rain has cleaned up Michigan beans and as a result this state is producing a remarkably clean bean.

This pest depends on frequent summer rains to make it active because of its being spread from the leaves to the pods by the splashing of the rain drops. On analysis of bean samples we find there still is enough anthracnose present in our beans to cause loss if we have a rainy season.

At this time when seeding is at a standstill

find there still is enough anthrachose presentin our beans to cause loss if we have a rainy season.

At this time when seeding is at a standstill get busy on the quality of seed you put out. We find that its presence in the plant is directly proportional to the kind of seed used Everything depends on the cleanliness of the seed. As seeds are largely distributed by the elevator man can I have your co-operation? I ask that no seeds showing anthracnose be given out for seed.

Send your seed beans samples to us. We will write and tell whether they are anthracnose infected or not. Clean seed planted will mean less anthracnose. We advise finding seeds free from the disease rather than picking over to eliminate the infected bean.

I am willing to predict in the event of a rainy season that bean anthracnose in beans will be

a problem of the bean jobber in 1921. We will test as many samples as you care to send. Also persuade the growers to send in their samples for testing.

Pres. Breisch appointed the following resolutions com'ite: W. J. Biles, Saginaw; A. H. Madsen, Lansing; and A. L. Chamberlain of Port Huron.

The meeting adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

Pres. Breisch called the meeting to order and then read his annual address, which fol-

President's Address.

President's Address.

In preparing the program for the mid-winter meeting it was decided that the entire afternoon session should be devoted to the discussion of questions regarding matters of vital interest to the association.

We have passed through several months of the so-called reconstruction period, facing during almost the entire time, rapidly declining markets on all farm products. The break in the sugar market, resulting as it did in tremendous losses to practically the entire wholesale grocery trade of the country, prevented the normal sale of beans in the early period of the new crop. The unusually late fall and mild winter has also contributed to the reduction of normal consumption. It is probable that a larger percentage of the sales during the past few months have been in l. c. l. lots than in many years before.

As is usual in all rapidly declining markets, the temptation to reject goods on account of technicalities has resulted in an unusually large number of arbitration dases. The disinclination of the trade to purchase in round lots has largely increased the practice among shippers of consigning stocks. A reference to consigned stocks brings to mind a letter by W. F. Childs Company, from which I wish to quote:

"It will be of great value if the owners of beans in the growing sections will be content to sell their beans, before shipment, to wholesale grocers, bean dealers and other distributors rather than to grow impatient and decide to consign large quantities of beans to the various markets. If the beans are all sold before shipment from the growing section and the buyers continue to purchase in conservative quantities, so that the Eastern markets will not be flooded with stock at any one time, the buyers will get a legitimate profit, althosmall, on all their purchases, which will maintain their confidence and interest in beans and finally result in cleaning up the present crops without further losses.

"If the large shippers of beans in Michigan and California grow impatient and consign man

without further losses.

"If the large shippers of beans in Michigan and California grow impatient and consign many carlots of beans to eastern markets they will find that the brokers will be placed at a great disadvantage, as the buyers in these markets will size up the situation and will be playing one shipper and broker against the other, work down the price here until the spot market will be much lower than the shipping market and the trade again become discouraged.

"The rates of storage are high at these east-

the trade again become discouraged.

"The rates of storage are high at these eastern points and the tendency is when beans are consigned to dump them on the market as soon as they reach the distributing point at the best price that can be obtained for that day. "It is, we believe, much better to hold stocks at country points where the storage charge is very light and keep these eastern markets in good, healthy condition so that everybody concerned can get a little profit."

The question of consignments has been discussed frequently, but there seems to be no permissible course open to the Ass'n by which the practice can be discontinued.

The question of inspections should have care-

the practice can be discontinued.

The question of inspections should have careful consideration and action should be taken to secure a greater uniformity in the inspection by the deputy inspectors. There is a difference of opinion as to whether a certificate issued by a deputy inspector should be final, and the sections in the constitution referring to this subject should, in my judgment, be changed in a manner that will leave no doubt as to the exact construction to be placed upon those clauses. My recommendation is that a resolution be passed that the chief inspector should have a meeting with all deputy inspectors in the Association office every three months for exchange of views and comparison of picking methods. I believe this will gradually bring the inspection and appeals to the chief inspector and the Arbitration Committee will be reduced to a minimum.

The revision of freight rates last fall resulted.

a minimum.

The revision of freight rates last fall resulted in a difference in freight rates from various sections of the state to central markets, varying to as much as nine or ten cents per hundred between various Michigan points. Up the question of the adoption by the Ass'n of a common rate point which should be effective on all sales made f, c. b. Michigan, adjustments to be made by the shipper on the basis of the common rate adopted. We have reason to believe that many shippers are selling beans de-

livered, as a result of the discriminatory rates

livered, as a result of the discriminatory rates existing.

About two years ago the Board of Directors instructed inspectors that a choice hand-picked certificate should not be issued on bears unless same were actually hand picked. The crops of the past two years have been above the average, and the pickage unusually light and the practice has grown among members of shipping machined beans as "choice hand-picked" on the ground that they did not contain more than 1½% of discolored and split beans and not more than 7% of large of medium beans, thus apparently fulfilling the official grade. I beg to recommend that the official grade be amended by inserting the words "must be well hand-picked." thus making the grade correspond exactly with the name "choice hand-picked."

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was suggested that the attention of the Ass'n should be called to the matter of members delinquent in the payment of their dues, and it was suggested that action be taken to the effect that all members who failed to pay dues within thirty days of the date due should be debarred from the privileges of the ass'n until dues were paid.

In closing I wish to emphasize the importance of members using the official sales contract, or at least using the greatest care in having all the terms and conditions connected with the sale accurately stated. If sales are made over the 'phone that the same should be confirmed by wire or letter. This would eliminate a large number of cases which come before the Arbitration Committee.

Much has been said and written lately re-

Much has been said and written lately regarding unwarranted cancellations and rejections, and, as Babson describes it, the apparent lack of business Christianity. We can help in bringing about a revival of "business Christianity" by taking the utmost care in making of contracts, and in living up to contracts when entered into.

F. B. Drees, Lansing, read the following telegram from Francis Ferrin:

Impress upon the members the necessity of stopping shipment of beans to all markets This will do more to stimas spot goods. ulate trade in beans than anything else. Spot goods are a curse to the bean industry. you ever need co-operation it is now.

Pres. Breisch then threw the meeting open for the discussion of questions of interest to

the jobbers.

on beans issued by a deputy inspector as binding as a certificate issued by the chief inspector?

Mr. Biles: Certificate of deputy should be as binding as certificate of the chief. We sold a car of beans to another party who sold to a third party. The last party has asked inspection by the chief. If we are issued a certificate by deputy shouldn't that be good?

Mr. Dimond: Is the deputy final?

Mr. Biles: The only reason for the appointment of a deputy was to help the chief.

Mr. Chamberlain: The deputy issues a certificate. If trouble arises reinspection is only made by chief inspector. In the grain field there is a system for appealing to higher authority, federal inspection, and to federal supervisors that removes all doubt. Having the deputy's opinion is desirable and is up to

Mr. Dimond: When reinspection is ordered why not have same inspector reinspect the car? Why not have deputy's inspection final?

Mr. Kahoe, Flint: I see no reason for having the same man reinspect. If chief inspector inspects a car later deputy knows some defect has been found in his work.

Mr. Chamberlain: If we sent deputy away from the state like when we had seven cars reinspected at Camden, N. J., it would disrupt our entire system.

Pres. Breisch: The percentage of rejection is very small. There has been considerable rejection of late on account of the declining market.

Our Chief Inspector, Mr. Chamberlain: Our Chief Inspector, Mr. Burkhart, is a diplomat and allows no one at Chicago, New York or Philadelphia to kick him over. When 7 cars were rejected at Campden, N. J., he persuaded acceptance of 6 of the 7 cars. Mr. Chamberlain:

Mr. Stickels, Lansing: I have a suggestion on freight rates. I know a case where a Michigan shipper sold beans in Ohio. Agent had told him rate was 23 cents, whereas it was 40 cents. Published tariff holds good and shipper had no recourse.

Pres. Breisch: Be careful about rates. recent investigation showed that goods can be shipped across the line from Indiana into Michigan for less charge than the goods can be shipped within our state.

Secy. Drees: We have been working with various Michigan Traffic Ass'ns that have Michigan's rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission

Mr. Dimond: The Michigan rate is against Rate for shipping a certain distance from Michigan is higher than the rate for shipping an equal distance from other states.

Mr. Bile: Yesterday a meeting of the Central Freight Ass'n was held in Chicago. The matter is now in the hands of persons interested in securing proper adjustment of Michigan rates. The high freight rates are hurting business.

Pres. Breisch: Getting back to inspection, shall the deputies mail samples to the sec'y at Lansing where the chief may review them? One deputy suggests that the beans be sent in under seal.

Mr. Bile: The suggestion is a good one. Why not let inspectors meet there once a month at the expense of the Ass'n?

Pres. Breisch: What have you to say about machine and hand picked beans?

Mr. Dimond: "Hand picked beans" is a term meaning hand picked. If beans do not contain more discolored or split beans than allowed by grading rules does it make any difference whether they are picked by machine? Grades make no provision for stones. Strict application of our rules would permit rejection for stones.

W. E. Snarling, Bay City: In hand picking beans some girl is liable to fall asleep.

Pres. Breisch: Beautiful beans recently came into Lansing 1% yellow. These yellow beans should have been picked out. It seemed a shame not to let these beans go as choice.

Chief Inspector Burkhart: So far I have done all reinspection with the exception of two cases. One time I was sick and the other time a deputy by chance happened to be at destination. I can't figure out how to get away from reinspection. In the last 3 or 4 months I have had only 4 cars to reverse. This is remarkable in face of the steady volthis is remarkable in face of the steady volume of beans passing out of the state. We have decided that when a car had to be reinspected deputy would have to refund first expense on the car. This would sharpen us all up and make us a little cautious. I feel mighty proud of the splendid record of the inspection. In some cases things are put over for "choice" which never were 'choice."

Mr. Chatterton, Lansing: The idea of having monthly deputy meetings is a good one. What about the idea of charging the cost to the Ass'n?

Mr. Dimond: The question is the turning of cars down at destination on a declining market. Could it not work out that the Ass'n assume the loss on each car of beans inspected?

W. E. Snarling, Bay City: If all inspectors were chiefs everyone would know things were final. Let these fellows finish the cars at the start.

Mr. Chatterton: Mr. Dimond's proposition would bankrupt the Ass'n.

A. J. Goulet, Midland: I believe grades machine picked and hand picked should be inserted in the grades.

Mr. Stickels: I move we have but two grades and have all below stricken out.

Mr. Burkhart: This will get us into deep

Mr. Chamberlain: How could you determine choice machine picked from hand picked beans?

Mr. Burkhart: That is a hard problem.

J. H. Churchill, La Pere: What difference does it make if large yellow beans were left in by machine or hand?

W. Aymes, Fairgrove: We should have grades. Let's name them what they are.

Pres. Breisch: What shall we do about the case of arbitration where a member won a case against a member in arrears?

Mr. Biles: I believe the persons getting privileges should be in good standing.

Secy. Drees: The question is whether the Ass'n shud pay \$175 or \$200 attorneys' fees against a member not in good standing. If we automatically dropped members when delinquent this wud not happen.

Mr. Wellman: Persons not within thirty days should be dropped.

Mr. Dimond: Suppose I had trouble with non-member. He agrees to arbitration of his Ass'n and then refuses to settle. Would not the Ass'n be under obligation to pay my attorney's fee?

Secy. Drees: According to the bylaws "No." Mr. Chatterton: If I have a case against member in arrears in his dues and I bring the case before the arbitration com'ite and win the case the Ass'n should pay my attorney's fee to fight the case.

Mr. Bile: Speaking of inspection, I believe an inspector who erred in inspection should refund shipper cost of original inspection.

A Shipper: Deputy inspector who made inspection should go to destination and send sample to Burkhart for his decision.

M. Hart, Saginaw: Beans are easily cracked A sample mailed or shipped is thrown around 5 or 6 trains and many more will be cracked.

Mr. Dimond: The question of inspection will never be settled until Michigan grades are final and sold f. o. b. Michigan. We could have as rigid an inspection as we liked.

A Shipper: In how many cases does Mr. Burkhart reverse his decision?

Mr. Burkhart: On this crop only 7 cars were reversed.

Pres. Breisch: 1,180 cars were shipped.

A Chicago Bean Salesman: No provision is made for beans arriving at destination "prime." What adjustment is made when "prime" beans are shipped on a "choice" or-

Mr. Dimond: We should make first inspection final unless car is plugged.

Pres. Breisch: But we cannot get pay until car reaches destination.

Mr. Francis: We want thoro inspection.

M. J. Hart, Saginaw: I move that a com'ite be appointed to report on rules governing the issuing of inspection certificates. Passed

Mr. Bile then read the report of the Resolutions Com'ite, thanking the speakers and the Michigan Agricultural College for its efforts to protect the bean industry and to develop new strains.

Adjourned sine die.

Convention Notes.

Combination celluloid rulers and blotters were distributed by the Lewis Audit Co.

The only exhibit was a Toledo Dockage Scale by the Toledo Scale Co. A demon-stration was conducted by W. D. Langsford of Detroit.

Supply trade men in attendance included J. W. Thorne of Cleveland, O., and S. S. Howe and J. C. Lewis, Flint, Mich., representing the Lewis Audit Co.

The Toledo market was represented by Fred Camper of the S. W. Flower Co.; Joe Doering of Southworth & Co.; and Bill Cummins and J. H. Streicher representing J. Zahm & Co

Over one hundred bean and grain shippers were present.

New members accepted into the Ass'n during the meeting follow: Michigan Farm Buro, Lansing; Port Huron Co-op, Elevator Co., Port Huron; J. F. Utley, Copac; Kerr Hay & Grain Co., Port Huron; Seberring Co-op. Ass'n, Bach; Winonah Flour Mills, Bay City; Grand Ledge Produce Exchange, Grand Ledge; Associate members accepted were P. S. Porter & Co., New York, N. Y. and Allen Menger, Chicago, Ill.

Coming Conventions.

Feb. 15, 16, 17. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22, 23.—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Worcester, Mass., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 24, 25. Kansas Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n., Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 1, 2, 3. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n., Jamestown, N. D.

March 3, 4.—Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Wabash, Ind.

May 18, 19. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n at Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 24, 26. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n., at Kansas City, Mo.

June 19, 20, Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers

Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.
June 21, 22, 23, American Seed Trade Ass'n,
St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 6, 7. National Hay Ass'n at Chicago,

Passenger agents of the western carriers in convention at Chicago, Ill., recently decided that concessions from the regular fare would be made for any organized movement of more than 350. It is probable that more such reductions will be made.

SHIPPERS TO the Maney Grain Co. are sent a useful blotter each month, serving also as a calendar.

Wheat crop in Argentina is expected to amount to 5,000,000 tons and the exportable surplus is estimated at 3,200,000 tons, according to Commercial Attache Feeley.

DUPLICATION of work is rampant at Washington. Max Thelen says there are 25 government agencies making maps and surveys, 30 conducting chemical researches, 22 with authority to make engineering researches and 27 with power to build hydraulic work.

WHEAT MARKETS in Spain are reported weakening and two consignments were recently refused is the advice of Commercial Attache Cunningham stationed at Madrid. Total Spanish wheat imports for the first 11 months of 1920 amounted to 382,181 tons.

STOCKS OF WHEAT everywhere, except at northwestern terminals and at southwestern country points are extremely low. Private Flour buyers stocks of flour are also low. have pursued the policy of buying from hand to mouth throughout the crop year. Big manufacturers are virtually bare of flour stocks, and whenever a small purchase of flour is made rush orders to ship the flour immediately accompany the purchase. premiums are being paid for cash wheat and good wheat is difficult to obtain. Unless supplies show signs of increasing soon, flour buyers who must have flour are more than likely to become apprehensive, and may decide to stock up at any time, in which case higher prices would be inevitable. A sudden advance in the market, which in view of the demand for wheat in nearby positions, might occur at any time, would no doubt start a general wave of flour buying. In fact the flour demand has recently shown a considerable improvement. We are not in sympathy with the heavy selling of wheat for future delivery and we think that advantage should be taken of declines .- Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Supply Trade

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—Prospects are splendid for a big year in construction of grain elevators.—Edison Kipp, Monolith Builders, Inc.

Enterprise, Kan.—We have been receiving a great many nice inquiries for feed mills on account of our advertisement in the Grain Dealers Journal.—J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The many friends of A. F. Shule, Northwestern representative of the Huntley Mfg. Co., will be pleased to learn of his marriage Jan. 17 to Josephine Lorraine Gendron.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN.—G. B. Hopton has recently installed Globe dumps in the following Kansas Flour Mill Co. elevators: Oakley, Scott City, Halford, Campus, New Cambria and Solomon, Kas.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—We shut down a few days at the close of the year, but have been kept busy on orders since, and the inquiries give promise of a very busy year.—A. H. Smith of Huntley Mfg. Co.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Moffitt Dump is now being manufactured and sold by the Omaha Steel Works. A. T. Gibson, formerly with the Automatic Truck Dump Co. is sales manager of the truck dump department.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—I believe a large number of country elevators will be erected this year, but do not think many old houses will be replaced on account of the high cost of labor and materials.—J. E. Woolston.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—The Grant Leather Corporation has registered a circular design containing the picture of an ox head within a heart and the words "Ox Heart" and "Grant Leather Corporation" as its trademark No. 134,362 for use on leather belting.

ILLUSTRATING the drop in burlaps, it is reported on Jan. 3, 1920, 40 inch, 10½ oz. burlap sold at \$1.68, 16.8c per yard, against 5c on Dec. 25 last. The 40 inch, 8 oz. burlap on Jan. 3 was quoted at 11.55c per yard, and sold as low as 3.82c in December.—Northwestern Miller.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The General Electric Co. announces a 10% and 15% reduction in employes' wages, in addition to this the weekly bonus also is dropped. This decision was reached after a meeting of the officials and employees, and the changes were apparently satisfactory to both sides, in view of existing conditions.

CHICAGO, ILL.—While the elevator building will be very late in starting, we believe there will be a very large number of smaller houses built the latter part of the year. Also quite a number of terminal houses will be commenced, but will probably be started so late in the season they will not be in operation before 1922.—Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The Macdonald Engineering Co. announces that C. L. Dewey, formerly Pres. of the Traylor-Dewey Contracting Co., is now identified with the company as V-Pres. in charge of operations in the East with headquarters at the New York office of the company, 90 West Street, New York City. The Macdonald Engineering Co. is a contracting engineering company doing a general engineering and constructing business, particularly in reinforced concrete, and specializing in grain elevators, flour and feed mills, cold storage warehouses, cement mills, coal handling and storage plants, and reinforced concrete bins, reservoirs and tanks of all kinds. The company also announces the opening of a California office at 149 California Street, San Francisco, to handle the Pacific Coast work, which has assumed very large proportions in recent years.

Lincoln, Neb.—Referring to elevator building prospects: We will have considerable work this season, altho the first part of the season will be the most economical time to build, we do not look for a great deal of building until May. We may be mistaken and would like very much to see work open up early in the season.—H. M. Lehr, Birchard Const. Co.

ENID, OKLA.—We are contemplating the opening of an elevator supply house in this city. It is our intention to carry a full line of transmission machinery, scales, engines, cleaners and wagon and truck dumps. We will also have a repair shop for scales. We intend to enlarge our construction business to take care of concrete construction.—G. L. Godfrey Const. Co.

REDUCTIONS in building material prices for which the public has been waiting for some time have largely taken place, altho this fact is not yet generally recognized. Lumber is selling at about 40 per cent less than last spring prices; common brick are approximately 20 per cent cheaper; hollow tile has come down 25 to 30 per cent; some recessions in the price of face brick have already taken place; iron and steel prices are being revised at this time. When it is taken into account that freight on all commodities advanced a minimum of 35 per cent on August 26, these lowered quotations show that the manufacturers are keeping their, promise to reduce prices as soon as able to do so. Just as the long-awaited reductions in material prices have come, so also the lowering of labor costs has already arrived. Contractors report that they are evidently getting a much better class of mechanics, for without drastic cut in wages, they are finding their unit costs of labor decreased to an appreciable degree.—
E. R. Sturtevant, secy. Hollow Building Tile Ass'n.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The people are already well of what is wrong in the building in.

They know why, during this period the erection of buildings is so vitally aware of needed, that time after time building activity has been held up. They know that tractors are not at fault, and they know that the great mass of workingmen are not fault. These men, who are members of the labor organizations, are but the tools—poor, pitiful, weak dupes of unscrupulous leaders. 'Pay us or we will stop the work on your building." That has been the slogan of these labor grafters for a long time. The contractor has been compelled to pay, and those who have thus levied tribute have grown fat upon their nefarious trade. What care they who suffers? The men belonging to the organizations which they manipulate are but as the dirt beneath their feet. They can force these men to strike, they can deprive them for weeks at a time of their earnings; they coerce and blackmail the owners of buildings and the building contractors, and grow rich on the proceeds.-The Journal of Commerce.

Not a farmer in the country will be able to borrow a dollar from the War Finance Corporation unless directly engaged in the export business. There is not a cent in the treasury of the Corporation and to aid exporters it must borrow in the open market, says Senator Carter Glass, former sec'y of the treasury.

In Years of great prosperity, with wages high and labor scarce, the per capita consumption of bread goes down, because persons who ordinarily make bread the basis of their diet are inclined to substitute more expensive foods for it. In periods of industrial depression, on the other hand, when economy becomes, not a theory to discuss but a necessity to practice, the consumption of bread materially increases because the cheapness and nutritive value of bread makes it the best of all food for hard times.—Northwestern Miller.

IS IT YOU?

There may be virtue in the man Who's always sure he's right, Who'll never hear another's plan And seeks no further light; But I like more the chap who sings A somewhat different song; Who says, when he has messed up things, "I'm sorry; I was wrong."

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to eay of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Interest on Advances on Bs/L.

Grain Dealers Journal: The grain commission men are still charging us the high rate of 8 per cent interest on money paid to us on our drafts against grain consignments; altho we understand money is much easier now than

it was last fall.

The savings banks are paying their depositors only 3 per cent as formerly but the commission men have raised us from time to time from 5 per cent to 7 and 8 per cent. We are told that the commission men must charge 8 per cent because it is a rule of the exchange. But we think this rule is wrong because the grain commission merchants are allowed by law to charge only the actual cost of all serv law to charge only the actual cost of all service, plus their commission. For example, if the cost of weighing a car is 50 cents they can not charge us 55 or 65 cents. To our mind it is the same with interest. If the commission firm pays a bank 6 per cent for the money it borrows for us it can not charge us more than 6 per cent. If the commission firm loans us its own money it places itself in the dual position of principal and agent in the dual position of principal and agent.

We believe the rate of interest should not

be fixed by rule, but each firm should charge the actual cost of the money. If they are able to borrow on our papers at less than the rules allow they ought not to be compelled to keep this little "shave" for themselves—O.

Reconsigning Charges in All Markets.

Grain Dealers Journal: We note the letter of Kendricks & Sloan, Inc., Indianapolis, on page 140 of the January 25th number of the Journal, and wish to take exceptions to

that part reading as follows:

"The carriers have taken great pleasure in taking a rap at hay in the matter of reconsigning and diversion charges. We are now being charged \$3.00 to move a car of hay after it arrives in the terminal yards to the carrier's team track or privately owned siding. This occurs in terminal markets governed by Board of Trade rules, but there is no such charge as this assessed against shipments of hay to points not so governed and taking a rap at hay in the matter of reconments of hay to points not so governed and controlled, altho cars would have to be cut out, switched and set to team tracks or privately owned sidings. We firmly believe this vately owned sidings. We firmly charge is an illegal discrimination.

We believe the writer of this article is creating an erroneous impression in the mind of

ating an erroneous impression in the mind of the reader, when he states that this charge is assessed only in terminal markets governed by Boards of Trade.

Examination of the Carriers Freight Traf-fic Tariff discloses that this \$3.00 charge is assessed only when a car of hay is stopped enroute, from the loading point to final destination, for the purpose of inspection. The charge is not applicable in case a shipment of hay is directly consigned from the shipper to the private side track of the buyer, in which case the shipment loses the benefit of inspec-

The question of stopping a car on a hold track for inspection is not obligatory. That inspection is a valuable service to the shipper is understood, being a valuable service, the carrier is certainly entitled to compensation for the additional service necessary to put the car in position to be inspected, but those who do not want that sort of service

are not compelled to take it. If the writer of the article referred to, wishes to make a shipment to a member of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Exchange, and bill the shipment direct to said member's private siding, within the limits of the terminal, he can do so and not be subjected to the \$3.00 charge. If however, it is desired for the car to be stopped on an inspection track, then of course, he should expect to pay a reasonable charge for the service. This situation is the same at all points whether they are so called controlled points or not.—Respectfully yours, B. J. Drummond, Executive Secretary Grain and Hay Exchange, Cincinnati.

Shippers and Carriers Get Together.

Pursuant to an understanding arrived at late last year at the New York conference, the carriers and the National Industrial Traffic League have formed a joint com'ite to consider matters of mutual interest in order that differences may be ironed out before appearance in tariffs and prior to requested action by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The joint com'ite as named consists of 18

representatives of the railroads and 18 representatives of the shippers, each divided into three groups, for Official, Western and South-ern territory. Vice presidents of the leading roads, such as the New York Central, Penn-sylvania, Burlington, Southern Pacific and Illinois Central form the railroad representation.

The representatives of the National In-

dustrial Traffic League are:

Official Classification Territory.

Official Classification Territory.

W. H. Chandler, Manager Transp'n Bur., Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., General Chairman;

N. D. Chapin, Traffic Mgr., Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, Syracuse, N. Y.;

L. C. Bihler, Traffic Mgr., Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Paul M. Ripley, Traffic Mgr., American Sugar Refining Co., New York., N. Y.;

Geo. A. Blair, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Western Territory.

H. C. Barlow, Traffic Dir. Chicago, Association

Barlow, Traffic Dir., Chicago Association Commerce, Chicago, Ill., Regional Chair-

of Commerce, Chicago, Ha, man; nnan; C. D. Mowen, Commr., Ft. Smith Traffic Bureau, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Harry Dickinson, Commr., Denver Transp'n Bureau, Denver, Colo.; J. P. Haynes, Commr., Traffic Bur., Chamber of Commerce, Sioux City, Ia.; Herman Mueller, Traffic Dir., St. Paul Association, St. Paul, Minn.

Southern Territory.

Southern Territory.

V. S. Creighton, Traffic Mgr., Charlotte Shippers & Mfrs. Assn., Charlotte, N. C., Regional Chairman;

Hoskins, Pres., Southern Traffic League, S. Hoskins, Pres., Southern Traffic League, Tampa, Fla.;
M. Henderson, Commr., Traffic Bur. of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.;
arl Giessow, Gen'l Mgr., New Orleans Joint Traffic Bur., New Orleans, La.;
A. Bosley, Ass't Traffic Mgr., Southern Cotton Oil Co., Richmond, Va.

Ir we are going to discuss a moral, social or political matter, let us, in God's name, ask whether the thing we propose to abolish or to foster is good or bad in itself, and examine every question upon its own merits. our minds will be cleared of this fog of fatality which hangs upon our civilization.—G. K. Chesterton.

Austria during 1920 produced only about 25% of the food required for home consumption and until next harvest the population must live on food shipped in from other countries. An official estimate places the food needed at: Bread grains, 482,000 tons; potatoes, 272,000 tons; beans and peas, 38,000 tons; rice, 40,000 tons; and meat, 33,000 tons. A considerable quantity of cattle feed will also he required.

Misuse of Order B/L.

The use of the order B/L covering carloads should be confined to those shipments where the consignee is required to pay for the goods before obtaining them from the carriers, or expressed in a different way, where goods are sold on arrival draft with B/L attached. Some shippers use the order B/L for the purpose of retaining control of the goods until they are ready for delivery to the consignee or to the notify party. Again, shippers will consign goods to their own order at destination and endorse the B/L to a consignee who fails to notify the carrier that upon the arrival the car should be delivered to him; such cars are unnecessarily delayed at destination.

If a shipper desires to retain title to the goods it is not necessary for him to consign them to his order, but merely to consign them to himself in care of the consignee to whom he wishes them delivered. If, for any reason, he does not wish to show the consignee in the B/L, he should merely consign the goods to himself and promptly notify the consignee how the car is consigned and send him

The practice of consigning goods to order, even where there is no banking transaction, is an old one and a great many shippers are following a custom which has prevailed for years without knowing why or having any good reason for doing so. In many cases, the shipping clerk is merely following precedent without knowing why. This practice should be discontinued and shipments should be consigned to the order of the shipper only in cases where it is the intention to use the B/L as collateral or for collection purposes.

—J. H. Beek, executive sec'y National Industrial Traffic League.

No Interest and Carrying Charges Under Contract?

The Supreme Court of Nebraska ruled against the Cavers Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb., defendant, in suit brot by the Mechanics-First National Bank to recover money

paid in error, involving a contract for wheat sold to Fahey & Co., of Baltimore.

In January, 1917, defendant elevator company sold to Fahey & Co., 185,000 bush. of wheat. The sale consisted of several separate contracts, each contract calling for a arate contracts, each contract calling for a certain amount of wheat. A portion of the wheat was shipped, and on April 16, 1917, all but 20,000 bush. of the wheat had been shipped and paid for. On that date the Cavers Elevator Co. drew a draft on Fahey & Co., payable to the Merchants' National Bank of Omaha, for \$3,283.51, which was indorsed and sent to the plaintiff bank for collection. On or about April 21, 1917, the Merchants' National Bank of Omaha, after receiving notice of dishonor and protest, telegraphed the plaintiff bank for further information as to the draft, and received a telegram that it to the draft, and received a telegram that it had been paid. Plaintiff contends that the latter telegram was sent by mistake, the draft never having been paid. The draft was drawn by Cavers Elevator Co. for the amount claimed to be due from Fahey & Co. as interest and carrying charges on all the shipments of wheat.

The Court said: Fahey & Co. paid defendant for all wheat shipped, including the last shipment, and denies any liability for interest and carrying charges. The amount due as interest and carrying charges from Fahey & Co., if anything is due at all, is unliquidated. In view of all the facts, we think the finding of the trial court was right.

The case is affirmed.

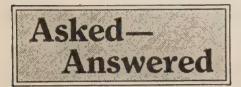
This decision will not prevent the Cavers Elevator Co. from bringing suit directly against Fahey & Co., to recover interest and carrying charges due, if any.—180 N. W. Rep. 588.

Corn from the vicinity of Evansville, Ind., of very poor quality is reported to have been sold for as low as 20 cents per bushel.

NOW.

If you have a smile to show, Show it now.

Make hearts happy, roses grow, Let the friends around you know The love you have before they go: Show it now



rReaders who fall to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Keeping Alive Claims Filed with R. R. Administration?

Grain Dealers Journal: We note in the Journal Dec. 25, page 1163, that claims on file with the U. S. R. R. Administration must again be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and that the manager of claims will forward the shipper's documents to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which must be done before Mar. 1, on request. What is the address of the manager of claims?— Southern Kansas Grain Co., Coffeyville, Kan.

Ans.: The manager of claims who has voluntered to perform this service for shippers is Cyrus B. Stafford, manager of claims, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C. Read "File Claims Quickly Warns Traffic League," elsewhere in this number.

Time Limit on Undercharge Suits?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please refer to issue of December 25, 1920, page 1182, in the statement that undercharges by the railways must be filed within three years under the new Transportation Act.

At what date did that Act go into effect?

—The J. E. Bartlett Co., Jackson, Mich.

—The J. E. Bartlett Co., Jackson, Mich.

Ans.: The Transportation Act went into effect
Mar. I. It contained numerous amendments to
the Interstate Commerce Act, one being paragraf 3 of Sec. 16, reading in part "(3) All actions
at law by carriers subject to this Act for recovery of their charges or any part thereof
shall be begun within three years from the time
the cause of action accrues, and not after."

The shipper's time for filing claims with the
Commission remains as formerly, two years,
unless the railroad company after two years
starts an action for charges in respect to the
same service, when shipper is allowed 90 days
from time the carrier starts its action.

Electrolytic Action of Calcium Chlor--ide?

Grain Dealers Journal: In the Grain Dealers Journal, Jan. 25, page 139 we note an article headed, "Non Freezing Mixture for Gasoline Engine?" In this article Mr. Stanley Jackson, manager of the Independent Elevator Co. of Barney, North Dakota, makes interest of the control of the Independent Elevators of Stanley Stanley Stanley Control of Stanley S quiry regarding the use of calcium chloride in tanks for brine circulation in a gas engine water jacket.

We are the Northwestern representatives of the Semet-Solvay Co., for the sale of alcium chloride in the Northwest. This company, as well as the calcium manufacturers generally, do not recommend the use of this article as a circulating medium in gas engines or automobile radiators, the reason being that where there are two metals the use of calcium chloride will cause electrolytic action which will in time corrode and destroy the weaker

We would be very glad indeed to push the sale of calcium chloride for this purpose, but have always been hesitant in doing so for the reason given above.—Produce Refrigerating Co., R. K. Scarborough, Supt.

Ans.. Chemically pure calcium chloride has practically no action on metal. Such corrosion is due either to impurities or to the solution being in contact with two metals forming a

galvanic couple. In the gasoline engine water jacket there is no metal but cast iron, so that even an impure chloride would have little effect. Instead of an eating away of the metal there is often a deposit of lime salts perhaps a quarter of an inch thick that reduces the efficiency of the cooling water. The pipes connecting the engine with the tank are of iron and the tank also is of iron, often galvanized. The foregoing applies to the stationary gasoline engine as used in the grain elevator.

Automobile radiators are in a different class and calcium chloride can not be recommended without considering the construction of the radiator. To keep down the weight the radiators are made of thin metal, and sometimes of two metals, one being aluminum, and if the solution contained salt or magnesium as an impurity leaks could be expected. In some cars it is safe to use calcium chloride.

Car Loading Blower Attachable to Car?

Grain Dealers' Journal: Is there any company manufacturing a blower for loading cars of grain by attaching the blower in some way to the car door instead of it being fastened to the building?
We have recently purchased an elevator

where the loading track is some 15 or 20 ft. from the elevator and the incline of the loading spout is not sufficient to permit free and easy loading.—Walter Elliott, Millersburg, O.

Ans.: Pneumatic grain loaders are made by the Maroa Mfg. Co. and the Bernert Mfg. Co. The Boss Loader made by the Maroa Mfg. Co. could stand on the ground at the car, and be operated by power from the elevator or as an independent unit with gasoline or traction engine power. With the Bernert System all of the equipment except the pipe to the car could be housed in the elevator building.

Liability of Telegraf Co.?

Grain Dealers' Journal: While the telgraf companies were under federal control we sent a telegram to a Missouri point ordering car of corn shipped to a certain point in Texas, but in the transmission of the telegram point of destination was in some way changed and the car shipped to a point other than the correct destination as given by us in our telegram. As soon as the B/L was received the matter was taken up and an effort made to change the car to the intended destination. ever, this proved unsuccessful and it was necessary to handle the car to the very best advantage. There was a loss both in price and in freight charges.—Reinhardt & Co., Mc-

In freight charges.—Reinhardt & Co., Mc-Kinney, Tex.

Ans.: Unfortunately for users of the wires the present status of telegraf liability is that the senders are held down to the limits of recovery as specified in the fine print on the back of the blank. The same was true during the period of government operation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission now has before it a proceeding looking toward an increase in liability on a graduated scale as suggested by Henry L. Goemann.

Excessive Charge for Bulkhead?

Grain Dealers' Journal: I own and operate an elevator at Reliance, S. D., on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Last November I shipped from that station a car containing two different kinds of grain, installing a bulkhead in same. The account sales and paid expense bill show that there was a \$5.00 fee paid for bulk-

heading.

Now, the station agent at Reliance is trying to collect \$12.00 for eight grain doors that were used in bulkheading, claiming that under No. 905 they can collect on same.

Are they correct in demanding same and not can they force collection. This is the if not can they force collection. This is the first instance we have ever been called upon to pay the railroad company more than the \$5.00 charge.—C. W. Derr, Mitchell, S. D.

\$0.00 charge.—C. W. Derr, Mitchell, S. D.

Ans.: The various roads have this provision in the different tariff circulars. It appears in Western Trunk Line Circular 1-0 as Rule 290 and reads "The installation (including the cost of material), and removal of such bulkheads or partitions must be done by and at the expense of the owner or shipper."

Therefore the shipper can be required to pay for the doors; and the only point remaining is whether the charge of \$1.50 per door is excessive, and this again rests on the market price of lumber. Since the shipper is required to

pay for the lumber in any event it may be more profitable to buy lumber from the local yard as there seems to be nothing in the rules to prevent him from supplying the material. Of course, this does not apply to the regular side doors, which the shipper is not permitted to furnish

Are Reports to F. T. C. Compulsory?

for the grain trade to make out reports asked for by the Federal Trade Commission? It seems as though we are making some kind of report about every other week.—H. C. Vollmer, Lostant, Ill.

Ans. No. 4th C.

Mer, Lostant, III.

Ans.: No; the Commission has no power to compel merchants to make out any prescribed form of report. The merchants are not doing business under a license granted by the Commission, altho this is what is being sought under the pernicious "Packer" and 'Coal" bills now before the Senate. The courts have ruled against the Commission on this point in the case of the Maynard Coal Co.

What Was Outcome of Missouri Maximum Rate Case?

Grain Dealers' Journal: Will a reader of the Journal please advise me thru this column how the Scruby Bros. Grain & Implement Co. vs. C. B. & Q. Ry. Co. was decided. This is a test case on the Missouri maximum freight laws enacted in 1905 and 1907

The case was tried in the circuit court of Jackson County, Missouri at Kansas City. If this case has been decided we would like to know whether or not the C. B. & Q. is reimbursing the shippers for this overcharge.—J. O. McClintock, of Morris Grain Co.

Is Carrier Liable for the Contract or Market Price?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is a railroad company compelled to take into consideration a contract price in settlement of a claim? We sold 1106 bus. No. 2 yellow corn \$1.91 net track, Peoria. We billed car out on June 20, 1920, to Peoria, which is about 70 miles from here and it arrived on July 7, 1920. The car contained 1508 bushels and was on the road 25 days. On arrival it was hot and graded sample yellow corn. The firm to whom we made ple yellow corn. The nrm to whom we made the shipment applied 1106 bushels on contract at 23½ cents discount. They sold the balance on market at \$1.40. Had this car arrived in a reasonable traveling time we would have received \$1.91 net for the 1106 bushels and about \$1.88 for the balance of the car. As it was we lost \$453.90 and have entered claim for that amount.

The railroad claim adjuster came to our office and offered us \$250 after a four hour argument. They advise that amount is all they are liable for as they had nothing to do with are hable for as they had nothing to do with the contract price, claiming they were liable for the market price the day the car should have arrived. The railroad company has caused us an actual loss by keeping the car on the road for 25 days. It seems to us that they should be liable for the entire amount.—G. J. Meyer, mgr., Roberts & Meyer, Osco, Ill.

Ans.: While it is true as stated by the railroad claim agent that its liability is determined by the value when shipment should have arrived and it has nothing to do with the contract, in this case the railroad company has a double liability.

in this case the railroad company has a double liability.

The railroad company is liable for the decline in market value during the delay, and is also liable for deterioration during negligent delay.

If this corn was in condition to have carried as No. 2 yellow to destination in the usual time of transit, the railroad company is liable to the shipper, first, for the difference in the price of No. 2 yellow on the day the car arrived and the day it should have arrived; and, second, for the difference in the price of No. 2 yellow on the day it arrived and the price of sample yellow corn on the same day.

Assuming that No. 2 yellow was worth \$1.88 on the day the corn should have arrived, the railroad company owes the shipper 20½ cents on 1106 bus, and 48 cents on 402 bus., or \$226.73 plus \$192.96, a total of \$419.69.

To collect the additional \$192.96 shipper must be prepared to prove that corn was No. 2 yellow when loaded and in condition to carry to

destination at the same grade if moved with reasonable dispatch.

At this the railroad company is getting off cheap, as it really is not entitled to the difference between \$1.40 and \$1.67½ that the receiver generously allowed shipper on the 1106

Grade Weight and Selling Weight?

Grain Dealers' Journal: I am having a controversy with one of my customers concerning a car of wheat. I wish to be just to my customer who is a miller within the state

and also just to myself.

My sale consisted of one car of hard spring Marquis and in shipping my charges were based and computed on a 58-lb, bushel for this class of wheat as a basis for number one grade, while my customer contends that the number of bushels should have been figured at 60 lbs. per bushel. This question carries with it a difference of thirty or thirty-five dollars on the car.—H. G. Zorn, Springer,

Ans.: Both parties to this controversy are correct in their contentions. No. I hard wheat, except durum, weighs 58 lbs. to the bushel in testing in order to make the grade; but anyone selling a bushel of such wheat must deliver 60 lbs., so that the number of bushels should be figured at 60 lbs. to the bushel. Test weight per bushel is a measure of quality and the bushel of 60 lbs. is a measure of quantity. When quantities are in question the 60-lb, bushel is the rule.

Excessive Charge for Use of Side Track?

Grain Dealers' Journal: The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is charging us \$45 per year for the use of 180 feet of siding, this 180 feet being a part of the switch at this point. The railroad company uses this 180 feet for the storage of cars, as does the general public for loading and unloading cars

We feel that the railroad company is asking too great an amount for the maintenance of this part of switch, which the railroad company as well as the general public uses.—Weyer Elevator & Supply Co., Sandusky, O.

Ans.: The National Industrial Traffic League

Ans.: The National Industrial Traffic League is trying to get the side track lease matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its complaint No. 11545, but, as stated in the Journal Dec. 25, page 1163, the Commission probably will declare it has no jurisdiction.

In the absence of state regulations the shipper can decline to pay more than what seems to him to be a reasonable charge and leave it to the railroad company to force him to pay more. This the railroad company is no position to do, as it can not take up the track nor refuse service, without giving the shipper an opening to hale the railroad company into court. No Ohio decision on the reasonable rental has been published, but in Iowa the courts and railroad commission have held the roads down to the rental value of property in the vicinity. See reply to J. E. Stayman in the Journal Dec. 10, page 1069.

F. W. Brode & Co., Memphis, Tenn., were alleged to have shipped misbranded cotton seed meal into the state of Texas. The misbranding was charged because the tags stated that the product contained less than 8% ammonia, not less than 41% protein, not less than 61/2% nitrogen, and not more than 10% fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 8% ammonia, less than 41% of protein, less than 6½% nitrogen, and more than 10% fiber. When the defendant pleaded guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

The Warren Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., operating in the eastern district of Arkansas, was alleged to have shipped cotton-seed meal into the state of Kansas in violation of the Food & Drugs Act. Misbranding was charged because the weight was not plainly marked on the package. Adultaration plainly marked on the package. Adulteration plainty marked on the package. Additeration was charged because analysis by the Buro of Chemistry showed 35.3% and 36.27% protein in two shipments whereas the meal was supposed to contain 38.62% protein. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information, the court imposed a fine to the information, the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

Judgment Against Defaulting Buyer.

The O'Bannon Co., of Claremore, Okla., on Nov. 9, 1920, was given judgment by the Court of Appeals of Georgia against W. H. Robinson, of Cairo, Ga., defendant, for refusal to accept 1,000 bus. of oats on contract.

On Oct. 2, 1917, defendant bought from petitioner 1,000 bushels of Fulghum oats at \$1.53 per bushel delivered at Cairo, Ga. on Oct. 3.

per bushel, delivered at Cairo, Ga., on Oct. 3, defendant by telegram having offered to purchase of petitioners 500 bus. of Texas red rust-proof oats at \$1.90 per bu., which offer was met by offer at 94 cents, which last of-fer was accepted by letter made part of petition; that, in pursuance of contract, petitioner in October, 1917, shipped to Cairo, Ga., the oats so purchased, and the shipment was refused and petitioner had the oats sold on account of defendant thru a wholesale grocer of Cairo who received, after deduction of freight, demurrage, commissions, and storage, \$1,240.05, leaving a balance due on October 24, 1918, same being date of last remittance by grocer of \$759.95. Petitioner also claimed interest on purchase price of \$2,000 from Oct. 5, 1917, to May 24, 1919, at rate of 7 per cent per annum, and interest on balance of \$1,400 from May 24 to Oct. 24, 1918.

Defendant demurred to petition on the fol-

lowing grounds:

Because it is not shown what the difference between the selling price and the market price of the oats in question at the time and place of delivery.

Because it appears from the petition that there was an unreasonable delay before mak-

ing the resale.

Because it is not alleged that defendant was notified by the plaintiff that it would sell said oats for defendant's benefit.

Because the items of freight and demurrage should be stricken.

Because the items of interest should be stricken.

The court, however, gave the O'Bannon Co. judgment for the full amount.

Argentine Quotations Discredited.

A local clique of grain exporters working with a few European importers representing government buying agencies seems to be dominating the price of grain in Argentina.

To add to the confusion the Argentine government makes no definite announcement of the export tax to be paid on wheat. This is changed monthly. Wheat moving out in January may pay 13 cents a bushel but the dealers have no assurance that in February, March or April the tax may not be 50 cents or abol-

When, as recently, the Buenos Aires quotations dropped 18 cents in two days it was decided by the Chicago Board of Trade that it could no longer be a party to the circulation of such misinformation, and Joseph P. Griffin, pres., on Feb. 2 issued the following state-

I suggest that members of our exchange, the grain trade generally, the press and news distributing agencies for the present refrain from giving any publicity to so-called grain quotations from Argentine markets. It is a fact generally conceded that these purported quotations do not intelligently reflect the supply and demand situation, but on the contrary are prices made thru the medium of controlled markets. From the best evidence at hand, a few powerful European grain firms, most of whom directly or indirectly are the buying agencies of their governments, entirely dominate the grain markets in that country.

Furthermore, the present market quotations

Furthermore, the present market quotations are deceptive in that the offerings of wheat to Europe are made conditional upon the buyer assuming the Argentine export tax, which naturally must be added to the price. In view of these conditions it is not an unfair assumption that the large European governmental buyers are using these purported quotations of our most important competitor, in the exportation of wheat, for the purpose of driving down the value of the product of the American farmer. I am convinced the several interests to whom this appeal is directed will readily see that simple justice will compel and insure their hearty co-operation.

Frank I. King Expires.

More widely known than any other grain an Frank I. King will be missed by many man Frank I.

who have enjoyed reading the clever quips in his daily letter. He died at his home in Toledo, O., Jan. 29 of bronchial pneumonia after an illness of only 6 days.

Born at Paterson, N. J., in 1860, his parents, Frederic and Katherine King, brot him to Toledo, a baby, and at the age of 6 his father died. His business career began at the age of 9 when he carried an evening coper. Later of 9, when he carried an evening paper. Later for three years he delivered a morning paper. After graduating from the public schools in 1877 he entered the employ of his uncle, Charles A. King, who later gave him an eighth interest in the grain and seed business C. A. King & Co.

He was the oldest living member of the Toledo Produce Exchange, having been elected to membership Sept. 16, 1881. He was four times elected president of the Exchange. At school he was pres. of his class. At the age of 24 he became a member of the Toledo City Council and was four times elected its pres. and has been pres. of the Chamber of Commerce. He was twice elected trustee of the city sinking fund.

He was instrumental in procuring \$120,000 for the erection of the Newsboys' Building

and gave liberally to popularize the Newsboys' Auditorium Theater. The theater had always been a hobby with him.

On assuming control of the firm when his uncle died in 1893 he began writing his market letters under the assumed name of "Our Boy Solomon" and became a national celebration.

He was a director of the Second National Bank and a member of four clubs, as well as trustee of the Newsboys' Ass'n at the time of his death. In 1882 he was married to Miss Jennie Collins, who died in 1914. Four children survive him: Frederic C: Mrs. Thomas P. Day, Mrs. Geo. Wallace and Mrs. Walter Braun.

HAVANA HARBOR conditions are considerably improved according to a Feb. 4 cable report.

PRODUCERS of farm products are allowed to associate for the sale and distribution of their products according to the provisions of a bill which has passed the Senate and

Total cereals produced in Roumania during 1920 amount to 15,000,000 tons of which 11,000,000 tons are available for export, according to a representative of Midland Bank



Frank I. King, Toledo, O., Deceased,

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

IDAHO.

Midvale, Ida., Jan. 31—Crop future is excellent here; in fact the best in the history of this section.—George A. Urquhart, mgr. Tri-State Terminal Co.

ILL INGIS

Buffalo, Ill., Jan. 26.—Mild winter; fine for winter wheat, altho the acreage is about 75 per cent less than last year.—J. E. McGann Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9—There is a snow cover only near the Wisconsin border. Freezing and thawing in the northern areas has been unfavorable for winter wheat, but no damage is reported. Wheat is in only fair condition in parts of the south.—Clarence Root, meteorologist.

INDIANA.

St. Anthony, Ind., Feb. 8—Crop looks very well.—St. Anthony Mill Co.
Peru, Ind., Jan. 29.—Wheat condition is fair.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 29.—Wheat condition is fair.
—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., L. F. Clupeper,
mgr.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 4—It has been a very mild winter and the wheat looks fine at this time.—Dan Blesser.

Laotto, Ind., Feb. 7—Winter wheat has been hurt by the fly and is reported pulled bad by the frost.—Nathan Grain Co.

KANSAS.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 2—Condition of the growing grain is good.—Frank Goeffroy.

Kipp, Kan., Feb. 4.—Crops look 100% good.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Merchandise Co.

Marion, Kan., Feb. 4—The growing crop of wheat is in good condition.—J. C. Reed.

Lebo, Kan., Jan. 27—The growing wheat crop looks good.—Granger Co-op. Ass'n, G. F. Jones. Beloit, Kan., Feb. 1.—The growing wheat looks fine.—H. E. Witham, general mgr. Farmers Union.

Carlton, Kan., Feb. 3—About 60% of the wheat is still in the farmers' hands.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Kingman, Kan., Feb. 1.—Condition of the growing wheat in this country is good.—Ravenscroft Grain Co.

Manhattan, Kan., Jan. 29.—Crops in this section very good. Very little grain moving at present, as farmers are holding for higher prices.—L. D. Arnold.

MINNESOTA.

Vesta, Minn., Feb. 2—The past season wheat averaged from 1 to 5 bus. per acre, oats and corn were good and barley was fair. These crops as a whole were not so bad, but they cost the farmer more to grow than he gets for it.—Bingham Bros.

MISSOURI

Cameron, Mo., Jan. 8.—On account of the open winter the growing wheat crop looks fine.—Cameron Roller Mills.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Crosby, N. D., Jan. 26.—Crop conditions were poor last year.—J. A. Kappadahl, agt. Atlantic Elevator Co.

New England, N. D., Feb. 8.—Crop prospects look good.—Regent Grain Co.

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Thurston, O., Feb. 7.—Wheat is not looking very good.—Thurston Elevator Co., by H. I. Turner, mgr.

OKLAHOMA.

Medford, Okla., Feb. 5.—Farmers are plowing for oats. There is plenty of moisture and the wheat looks fine.—R. F. Montgomery.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 9.—John A. Whitehurst, pres. of the State Board of Agriculture, denies rumors of green bugs. Several reports were investigated and no evidence of the pest was found.

OKLAHOMA.

Kingfisher, Okla., Jan. 31.—The growing wheat is in good condition, altho very short. It is well rooted and well stooled, and we consider our prospects for the 1921 crop very good.—Oklahoma Mill Co., per J. A. Ruth, vice-pres. and mgr.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Estelline, S. D., Feb. 7.—Acreage to be sown this year about the same as last year in barley, wheat and oats. Corn acreage too will be about the same as last year.—Thomas Ford.

Tulare, S. D., Jan. 25.—Acreage devoted to the production of wheat will be greatly reduced and the corn, potato and rye acreage will be increased. Weather is extremely mild and no snow is on the ground as yet—H. H. Fink.

TEXAS.

McGregor, Tex., Jan. 29.—We have a big acreage of both wheat and oats in this section. Fall sown wheat and oats have grown very slowly. Spring oats are already taller than the fall sown grain. It is evident that the green bugs have done more or less damage and the rabbits and rats have cut down a great deal of grain. During the past few days fall-sown grain is coming out rapidly, and it looks like now it might overcome some of the backwardness. We have plenty of moisture and ought to make a bumper crop this year.—McGregor Milling & Grain Co., per E. W. Crouch, mgr.

A NEAT desk calendar in black and red is being sent to friends of E. L. Rogers & Co.

FEDERAL TAXES in the United States for 1920 amounted to approximately \$56 per capita compared with federal taxes in England of \$74 per capita and \$24 per capita in France.

Consolidate the various departments dealing with agriculture within the state of Kansas into one large department is the suggestion of Governor Allen to the Kansas Legislature.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices of wheat, corn and oats for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.

		57 153% 55 151% 1% 157	154½ 151½ 157	153¾ 151½ 159	150½ 148 154¾	31. 148¼ 145½ 152⅓	1. 143½ 141½ 147¾	2. 146¾ 143¼ 150	3. 143¼ 139¾ 146¼	4. 144 1405/8 1473/	5. 147¼ 144½	7. 7 145 14134 14874	8. 1531/4	9.
	Kansas City	53% 150% 57% 1534	150%	150% 154¼	150	144 %	146½ 139¼ 143½ 158	1421/2	139 1/4	140	1431/2	141%	1531/	155¼ 148⅓
					MAY	OA"	ΓS.			, ,	/-	, , ,	/-	
	Chicago St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Minneapolis St. Milwaukee St. Winnipeg St.	$44\frac{1}{2}$ $43\frac{1}{4}$ $43\frac{5}{8}$ $42\frac{3}{8}$ $39\frac{3}{8}$ $38\frac{1}{4}$	43½ 42½ 37%	42 5/8 43 42 5/8 37 7/8 42 3/4 50 3/4	417/8 421/8 413/4 371/4 415/8 491/8	41% 445% 40% 40% 41% 41% 41%	411/8 415/8 403/8 36 41 481/8	41½ 42 41 36½ •48%	41 1/8 41 1/4 40 3/8 36 1/8 41 1/8 47 1/2	41 1/4 41 3/8 40 3/8 36 1/4 41 1/4 48 1/4	42 % 43 42 ¼ 37 % 42 % 50 ½	42½ 42% 41% 37¼ 42¼ 49%	44 ¹ / ₄ 44 ³ / ₄ 43 ¹ / ₂ 39 ¹ / ₈ 44 ¹ / ₄ 51 ¹ / ₈	43¾, 44¼, 43¼.
MAY CORN.														
	Chicago	$69\frac{1}{4}$ $68\frac{3}{8}$ $61\frac{1}{2}$	681/4.	66 % 67 % 61 ¼ 66 %	65 % 66 % 60 65 ½	64½ 65¾ 58¾ 64⅓	$64\frac{1}{2}$ $65\frac{3}{8}$ $58\frac{3}{8}$ $64\frac{1}{2}$	65¼ 66¼ 59¼	64 % 65 % 58 % 64 %	65 66 1/8 59 1/8 65	66 \\ 67 \\ 60 \\ 8 \\ 66 \\ 8 \\ 66 \\ 8 \\ \ \ \ 6 \\ 8 \\ \ \ \	65 3/8 66 5/8 59 7/8 65 3/8	673/8 685/8 613/8 671/2	6634 6814 61

Wanted-A Grain Booster.

The Farmer doesn't appear to have anyone to talk encouragingly about his goods.

On the contrary market report writers are continually telling their readers how foolish it is to buy anything. Here's a sample. The item was sent out by a big Chicago grain house today. It says: "Just why anybody should think about buying oats is beyond our comprehension. The price is reasonably low, but at that, there appears to be no demand and there is a plethora of supplies."

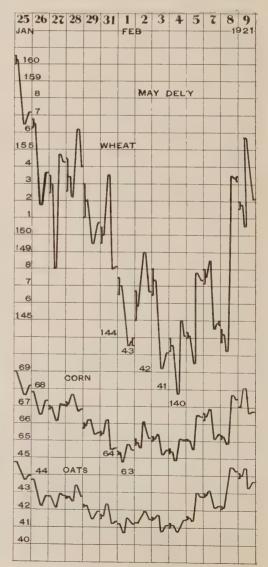
but at that, there appears to be no demand and there is a plethora of supplies."

Now, 'sposin' we all come out and say "Don't buy oats"; "Don't buy wheat"; "Don't buy clothes"; "Don't buy Liberty Bonds"; "Don't pay your rent"; in fact, don't do anything—just keep on knocking and let the whole blamed country go to the dickens. It certainly would in that case. Maybe it's going to anyway.—J. F. Zahm & Co., Red Letter.

FEDERAL CONTROL of oats trading ended in Italy on Feb. 1 and Italian grain dealers are now petitioning the Italian Government to end federal control of the other cereals.



Opening, high, low and close on wheat, corn and oats for the May delivery at Chicago for two weeks past are given on the chart herewith.



Kansas Co-Operatives to Meet.

The Kansas Farmers' Co-Operative Grain Dealers' Ass'n is to hold its annual meeting in the Midland Hotel, Hutchinson, Kan., on

Feb. 23, 24 and 25.

A large attendance is expected as a very interesting program has been arranged. Clifford Thorne, Chicago, Ill., will speaking on "Our Transportation Problems," E. J. Whelan of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, is expected to deliver a short address. Senator an of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, is expected to deliver a short address. Senator Avery of the Kansas legislature is to tell the dealers what can be expected of the state legislature. J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb., will speak on "Stabilizing Our Markets," and Owen L. Coon will explain a few things about railway claims. Round table talks on many subjects are to be held.

The managers and directors also expect to

The managers and directors also expect to hold one separate session during the conven-

tion.

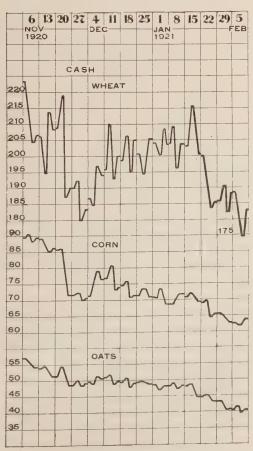
North Dakota Farmer Grain Dealers to Meet.

The annual convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n. of North Dakota is to be held at Jamestown, N. D., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 1, 2 and 3. During the course of the meeting the managers will conduct a separate session; G. M. Springer, traffic manager of the Midland R.

Springer, traffic manager of the Midland R. R., will speak on "Grain Freight Rates and Grain Claims;" C. E. Eckerle of Minneapolis, Minn., will deliver an address on "Home Financing," while "Insurance Problems," "Terminal Markets" and "Central Buying" will be

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Nov. 1 to Feb. 5.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Labor Board Realizes Exorbitant Rates Impede Traffic.

Representatives of various carriers recently appealed to the United States Railroad Labor Board thru a petition and asked for permission to reduce the wages of unskilled la-Chairman of the Board B. M. Barton

The Board is well aware that the railroads are badly in need of help at the present time. The matter of wage adjustment is certain to come before this board soon and the present laying off of men serves only to accentuate

the need for such adjustment.

It is apparent that the present high rates impede traffic. Representations have been made to the board that shipments of fruits have been materially curtailed because of the present high freight rates. The same is said to be true of other kinds of freight and we are informed by one shipper that thousands of acres of onions have recently been plowed under because they could not profitably be marketed.

Oklahoma Farmers Grain Dealers Meet in Oklahoma City.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, which held its fifth annual session in Oklahoma City Jan. 26-28, made no plans for the establishment in Oklahoma City, on its own initiative, of a central co-operative buying and selling agency, but endorsed a project embracing that which was adopted by the Farmers Union, in State convention here, just prior to the meeting of the grain men.

Opposition to the appointment of Herbert Hoover to a position in the Cabinet, or to any other position wherein he would have any authority over agricultural interests, was voiced in a resolution stating that farmers had lost millions of dollars by following the advice of Hoover to plant more corn and wheat and raise more hogs and cattle and wool.

A resolution called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to put an end to high freight rates prejudicial to farmers and asked the Legislature to make an appropriation to prosecute a case before the Commission. It asked also for stopover privileges at stations

now denied those privileges.

The association asked for a lower rate of bonding insurance on grain and grain eleva-It requested establishment of a school for instruction of managers of grain elevators, to be conducted under direction of the board of directors of the association. It urged the Legislature to appropriate one million dollars to aid public schools that can not aid themselves by local tax increases.

It favored establishment of a world farm produce report bureau as provided in a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Cummins

of Iowa

It called upon members to report to the secretary any cases of unfair competition on the part of line elevator companies, so that the secretary might pass the word along to other members and organize a fight to end such competition. It was entertained at a banquet by the local board of trade and in a

body visited the Legislature.
It was welcomed by John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer, and by Jesse Vander-burgh, president of the board of trade. It was addressed at the banquet by Gerome V Topping, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, Frank Winters of the Scannell-Win-ters Grain Co. and others, and it went on record in favor of a large terminal elevator for Oklahoma City. Fritz Straughn, was toastmaster at the banquet.

THE NON-PARTISAN League proposes to dump the marketing problem on the state, to be carried on thru policies thru state elevators, rural and terminal. Politicians are to conduct the business instead of tried mer-chants and managers.—Topeka Capital.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. R. I. & P. 40684 passed thru Minneola, ans., on Jan. 27, leaking kafir thru a hole in the siding.-Minneola Co-op. Exchange.

C. M. & St. P. 90318 was set off at Whitte-C. M. & St. P. 90318 was set off at Whittemore, Ia., on Jan. 11 leaking oats at the draw bar. Car was repaired by the section men. About three bushels of oats lay on the ground where the car stood.—O. J. Kaschmitter.
H. V. 8840 loaded with corn and oats passed thru Lakeville, O., on Jan. 11 eastbound. Car was leaking badly at the south side.—James Hudson men. Lakeville Equity Explanaes Car

was leaking badly at the south side.—James Hudson, mgr. Lakeville Equity Exchange Co. I. C. 34176 passed thru Lubbock, Tex., on Dec. 3 leaking red top cane seed at the side.—Thomas Grain Feed & Fuel Co.

A. T. & S. F. 25908 transferred into L. E. & W. 8153 at Otterbein, Ind., on Dec. 20, had the draw bar pulled out and one end badly broken.

draw bar pulled out and one end badly broken. Oats were scattered all along the side track and the shipper will probably have a big shortage.—T. E. Samuel, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co. L. E. & W. 8153 was filled with oats at Otterbein, Ind., on Dec. 20 after A. T. & S. F. 25908 had a draw bar pulled out and its side badly bursted. Oats were scattered all along the side track.—T. E. Samuel, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Death of Well Known Pittsburgh Receiver.

Samuel Walton died Jan. 21 at his home at Bellevue, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Walton, as the head of the Samuel Walton Co., did an extensive business as a receiver of both grain and hay, and gave liberally of his time and energy to promote the interests of the Pittsburgh Hay & Grain Exchange, National Hay Ass'n and Grain Dealers National Ass'n. He had served a term as pres. of the two first named, and had been a member of the booster con'ite of the been a member of the booster com'ite of the latter organization. He was actively direct-ing his business until a few days before his death, which was preceded by but a short

He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, for his integrity and devotion to principle, and his death is deeply regretted.



Samuel Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa., Deceased.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 7.—Canadian inspections of grain in bus. to date follow: Wheat, 140,296,-000; oats, 30,742,000; barley, 7,984,000; rye, 2,200,-000, compared with inspections up to Mar. 10, 1920, of wheat, 98,206,000; oats, 43,783,000; barley, 9,606,000; rye, 1,584,000. Grain in Canada still remaining in the farmers' hands to market follows: Wheat, 24,000,000; oats, 25,000,000; barley, 3,500,000; rye, 600,000; compared with grain in hands of farmers on Mar. 20, 1920, of wheat. 8,139,000; oats, 8,800,000; barley, 1,900,000; and rye, 200,000.—M. Snow, sec'y, Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IDAHO.

Midvale, Ida., Jan. 31.—Farmers are all holding for better prices, not willing to take their loss.—George A. Urquhart, mgr. Tri-State Terminal Co.

Pocatello, Ida. Dec. 30.—The farmers in our section are holding their wheat for better prices, and have been for practically three months, or since it went below the \$2.00 per bushel basis. Our freight rates are extremely high, the wheat conditions have been the worst in the history of this territory, and this is holding considerable of the farmers from marketing. We operate a line of elevators and warehouses, and for nine weeks did not get in as much grain as we usually get in in two days. We have always been able to accept the offers of the farmers' grain at some price or other. We estimate there is 60% of the grain remaining in the hands of the farmers in some communities it will run as high as 80%. Practically all of the farmers have expressed a willingness to sell if they could get expense of raising. Lots of wheat will be sold if the price reaches \$1.50 per bushel f. o. b. shipping point. Many farmers are begin-ning to sell grain the last few days to meet taxes and pay very pressing bills. Some farmers are determined to let their creditors sue them before they will sell their grain. Many farmers cannot liquidate their obligations if they sell at present prices. The potato shippers of this district have been hit harder than the wheat growers. Potatoes are now selling from 65c to 85c per cwt., loaded cars; this price to the farmers. Exorbitant freight rates make it impossible to meet competition from other sections and get out of this territory. We look for reduced acreage any way from 25% to 50% on wheat and potatoes next year, because of the terrible conditions that now exist among the farmers.—Intermountain Farmers Equity, A. Y. Satterfield, Gen. Mgr.

ILLINOIS.

Ashley, Ill., Jan. 29.—Movement of grain is slow.—Ashley Co-op. Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—The highways are very bad as a rule. Very little corn is being moved.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Buffalo, Ill., Jan. 26.—No big movement of corn to date. Farmers holding for more money, Grain cars plentiful.—J. E. McCann Grain Co.

Missal, III., Feb. 5.—On account of the low prices on grain, farmers in this section are moving very little grain. Can you blame them? Who is being hit harder by the slump in the market, the producer or the consumer?—Missal Farmers Grain Co.

Kings, Ill., Jan. 26.—Some grain was moved during December, but movement is very quiet at present. We are looking forward to a good run of oats during February. Of wheat and barley there is practically none.—White Rock Elevator Co., by George W. King.

German Valley (now Meekin), Ill., Jan. 25.—Not much grain is moving from this section. Farmers are getting used to the present prices and will sell on any good advance. We have had a prosperous year considering the market conditions we had to contend with.—German Valley Farmers Grain Co., per Roy Rademaker,

Laura, Ill., Feb. 1.—Things are at a standstill here because of the low prices. Feeders are the only ones doing anything.—Laura Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., per W. M. Magnuson, mgr.

Chicago, Ill.—Total available supplies of wheat in the various wheat producing countries for the 1920-21 season follow: United States and Canada, 408,000,000 bus.: Australia, 118,000,000 bus.: Argentina, 180,000,000 bus.; India and others, 18,000,000 bus., or a total of 724,000,000 bus. As the requirements for the 1920-21 season amounted to 554,000,000 bus., the surplus of the present crop is estimated at 170,000,000 bus. Until Jan. 22, 1921, these countries exported the following amounts: U. S. and Canada, 268,000,000 bus.; Argentina, 40,000,000 bus.; Australia, 18,000,000 bus.; Argentina, 40,000,000 bus.; Australia, 18,000,000 bus. and India and others 4,000,000 bus., or 330,000,000 bus. in all. This leaves a balance in these countries on Jan. 22, 1921, of: United States and Canada, 140,000,000 bus.; Argentina, 140,000,000 bus.; Australia, 100,000,000 bus., and India and others 14,000,000 bus., or a total balance of 394,000,000 bus. As the requirements to July 1 (estimated on last season's requirements) will amount to but 224,000,000 bus. all in excess of that amount will be probable surplus, 170,000,000 bus.—P. S. Goodman. Clement. Curtis & Co.

INDIANA.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 4.—Not much grain moving.—Dan Besser.

St. Anthony, Ind., Feb. 8.—About 50% of the wheat is sold.—St. Anthony Mill Co.

Laotto, Ind., Feb. 7.—Corn and oats are being held and fed on the farms.—Nathan Grain Co.

Jasper, Ind., Feb. 4.—Farmers are holding their grain for higher prices.—Victoria Mill & Elevator Co.

New Paris, Ind., Feb. 7.—There is not much ryg out. Some are holding oats and corn.—D. A. Montgomery.

Washington, Ind., Feb. 7.—Wheat crop was short here and we have shipped only a few cars. Corn is in poor condition to handle and have not shipped any.—R. Gushorn.

Hope, Ind., Feb. 5.—Movement of corn has been fair until the past few days. Roads are bad and it is raining and wet. The bulk of the wheat has been marketed and the most of it was sold early at \$2.50 per bu.—Stafford Grain Co.

IOWA.

Boyden, Ia., Feb. 6.—Not much grain is moving. All holding for more money.—John C. Pryde.

Sioux City, Ia.—Board of Trade members of this market recently announced that in the two months preceding Jan. 15 Sioux City elevators sold 300,000 bus; of corn for export, most of which was shipped via Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS.

Elmo, Kan., Feb. 4.—Grain is moving slowly. Conditions have improved somewhat in the past month.—T. Ryff.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 5.—Farmers intend to hold their wheat until after March 1.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Kingman, Kan., Feb. 1.—Considerable wheat is moving now. No corn or kaffir is selling.— Ravenscroft Grain Co.

Clay Center, Kan., Jan. 27.—Movement of grain very dull. Market practically shot to pieces.—J. W. Pinkerton.

Vining. Kan., Jan. 29.—Very little grain moving at present, altho there is plenty still on hand.—Vining Grain Co.

Agenda, Kan., Jan. 29.—Conditions not as good at present as they have been during the month previous.—F. B. Fulton.

Delphos, Kan., Feb. 5.—Little movement now and everything is quiet. Farmers are holding their wheat.—Delphos Co-op. Ass'n.

Bellvue, Kan., Jan. 26.—A good movement of grain had started until the bad weather and poor roads set in.—Geiger Grain Co.

Harveyville, Kan., Jan. 31.—The farmers are still holding about 35% of last year's wheat in this community.—C. E. Stapleton, mgr.

St. Marys, Kan., Jan. 26,—There was a good movement of grain in this section until last week when the poor weather set in.—Tom White

Concordia, Kan., Feb. 1.—Conditions good. Grain is not moving freely at present on account of the bad condition of the roads.—J. M. Derker.

Clay Center, Kan., Jan. 29.—Practically no receipts last week.—Snell Mill & Grain Co.

Beloit, Kan., Feb. 1.—Up to two weeks ago there was a good movement of grain but the farmers are not selling anything now.—Joseph Jackson.

St. Marys, Kan., Jan. 26.—Grain is moving slowly. Farmers are thru shucking and about 50% of the corn is still in their cribs.—Byrnes Grain Co.

Lebo. Kan., Jan. 27.—From 40 to 50% of the wheat is still in the farmers' hands. Corn in this section is being used for feeding purposes. Granger Co-op. Ass'n.

Kipp, Kan., Feb. 4.—Received about 5,000 bus. of wheat last week. Receipts have fallen off this week. Cars are scarce.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Merchandise Co.

Clyde, Kan., Jan. 29.—Receipts have dropped off during the past week, altho prior to that time the movement of grain had been fairly good.—Clyde Milling & Elevator Co.

Lebo, Kan., Jan. 26.—A freight train carrying 50 or more empties passed thru this station today going west, indicating what one can expect of the movement of grain.—C. A.

Niles, Kan., Feb. 2.—There has been a good movement in this section in the past two weeks. However, the movement as a whole during January was light.—Murphy Grain Co.

Beloit, Kan., Feb. 1.—There is a good deal of grain being held in this vicinity. Corn crop was large but very little is moving.—H. Witham, general mgr. Farmers Union.

Concordia, Kan., Feb. 1.—Nothing is moving. The country is full of corn and it always goes lower. There was a good wheat movement in January.—Bossemeyer Bros., per C. N. Lane.

Wamego, Kan., Jan. 25.—Grain is moving slowly. Farmers stopped selling their wheat when it went below \$1.60 and corn when it went below 50 cents.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Asherville, Kan., Feb. 7.—Conditions have been good. Grain was moving but not now as the prices are too low. Many of the farmers will hold as long as possible.—Asherville Grain Co., by H. F. Baker.

Scandia, Kan., Jan. 31.—Farmers here are holding their grain. We were shipping steadily until Oct. 1, but since that time we have only shipped two cars of wheat and this has been in the past two weeks.—Wyman & Smith.

Rossville, Kan., Jan. 26.—We are shipping out today the first car of wheat in two weeks. Farmers are holding as they will not sell wheat for less than \$1.60 per bu. and corn at less than 50 cents per bu.—Preston W. Groat.

Cuba, Kan., Jan. 29.—Farmers in this vicinity are holding their wheat. Haven't averaged a car a month since harvest. Corn is being used for feeding. The car situation is good. Wheat is being held for \$2 and corn for from 60c to 75c.—O. Vanier.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 2.—About 35% of the wheat remains in the farmers' hands. Farmers have been influenced to hold thru the influence of such men as Capper and Curtis who expected to get legislation thru that would help them. Now that this has not come about farmers will have to liquidate.—Frank Goeffrey.

Courtland, Kan.. Jan. 31.—Everything is quiet at present. There was a fine movement of grain up to two weeks ago but when prices broke the movement stopped. Only one carload of new corn has been shipped from this station and there still remains 40% of the wheat in this part of the country.—Bossemeyer Bros.

St. Francis, Kan., Jan. 31.—Farmers are not bringing in much at the present time and our elevator is practically empty. Approximately 75% of the grain remains in the hands of the farmers in this section. Everything seems favorable but the price, farmers being willing to sell their wheat for \$2.—St. Francis Equity Exchange, C. R. Henry, sec'y.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 5.—Farmers are showing considerable interest in wheat condition altho they are reluctant to sell at the present time. The price does not satisfy them. There is a fair demand for grain and the most of it is going direct to the gulf for export. Flour demand better since the first of the year.—Midwest Milling Co., H. D. Bartlett.

Courtland, Kan., Jan. 31.—Farmers are holding for higher prices. There was a small movement after the first of the year while wheat was \$1.60. Since the break this movement has stopped. Corn crop was good but the farmers are holding it. More is being fed this year than usual. The farmers think they will get better prices. However, there probably will be a fair movement of grain during February as many of the renters will be moving, making it necessary that they dispose of their crops. Tax assessments too are made on the first of March and farmers will liquidate their assets to pay off present debts and avoid paying an assessment on what they now have on hand.—Ed. Rosenquist. Ed. Rosenquist.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Blanc, Mich., Feb. 10.—Farmers have been letting their beans go to pay their taxes.—
B. L. Harris, mgr. Grand Blanc Co-op. Elvtr.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—Eastern Canada had an excellent corn crop this year, consequently there is no great demand for corn in Detroit. The Canadian wheat arriving at this market is usually reshipped thru the south for export.—Fred W. Blinn of J. S. Lapham & Co.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—Considerable Canadian Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—Considerable Canadian wheat is coming in now. Most of it contains chaff and requires cleaning. Practically all is coming from eastern Canada provinces. Considerable corn is also being shipped to Canada. A car of corn was recently shipped from this market to New Brunswick. Corn received at Detroit is grading No. 4. Today we received a car of No. 3 yellow from southern Illinois.—W. D. Kuhn, superintendent Michigan Central Elevator B.

MINNESOTA.

Rapidan, Minn., Jan. 4.—The farmers' strike against present prices is an absolute reality here. We are in a position to accept and handle all grain offered at this station. Two-thirds of the wheat is still in farmers hands and all of the corn and oats. All farmers are willing to sell at reasonable prices for their grain. We think a price of 75c for corn, 60c for oats and \$2.00 per bu. for wheat would probably be acceptable to most of the farmers. Our community is well-to-do and farmers prefer to see the next crop well advanced before parting with their grain.—Flo Bros.

OH10.

Thurston, O., Feb. 7.—About 65% of the 1920 crop has been marketed.—Thurston Elevator Co., by H. I. Turner, mgr.

Genoa, O., Jan. 29.—Farmers not selling freely as they are holding for higher prices.—C. A. Powers, sec'y, C. A. Powers Grain Co.

Medford, Okla., Feb. 5.—Grain movement is very slow.—R. F. Montgomery.

TEXAS.

Amarillo, Tex., Jan. 31.—The grain business here is at a low ebb on account of the heavy decline in prices and we can see no improvement in the near future.—Lester Stone & Co.

McGregor, Tex., Jan. 29.—This country is literally overrun with rabbits and rats. We think the rats have destroyed not less than 25% think the rats have destroyed not less than 25% of the corn raised in this section this year. The corn which is still in the field has the appearance of being all right, but in gathering same the farmers find practically every ear gone close to ditches and ravines and a large percentage gone all over the field. We should say that 40% of such corn as is still in the fields has been eaten up by the rats. Of course a large percentage of the corn was gathered before the holidays.—McGregor Milling & Grain Co., per E. W. Crouch, mgr.

WISCONSIN.

Maplewood, Wis., Jan. 10.—We are in a position to accept all offers of the farmers' grain made in this territory.—W. N. Knauf, Knauf & Tesch Co.

Glenbeulah, Wis., Jan. 28.—The farmers' strike is not a reality here. We are in a position to accept all grain. Approximately 25% of the wheat and rye remains in the hands of the farmers and they want \$2 per bushel.—Herman Froelich.

A PLEASING river scene beautifies the calendar of the Goshen Milling Co.

Government Report on Wheat Stocks.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The stocks of wheat in the United States on Jan. 1, 1921, are estimated by the Buro of Markets and the Buro of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, to be 320,000,000 bus., which is approximately 40 per cent of the total available on July 1, 1920, and compares with 417,000,000 bus. on Jan. 1, 1920. After deducting an average carry-over of about 70,000,000 bus., there remains about 250,000,000 bus. in this there remains about 250,000,000 bus. in this country available for export and domestic requirements during the six months from Jan.

1 to July 1, 1921.
Of the 417,000,000 bus. on Jan. 1, 1920, about 109,000,000 bus. was carried over into the next season; compared with the above average, leaving 308,000,000 bus. for six months' export and domestic requirements. These figures do not include flour stocks or flour equivalents, neither do they take imports into account.

On July 1 of the past two years the supply of marketable wheat, including the new crop, was as follows, in millions of bushels:

Stocks	1920. 109	1919. 48
On farms	48	19 19
Points of large accumulation Marketable crop (88 per cent of pro-	25	10
duction)	693	828
Total	802	876

On January 1, of this year and last, supply was distributed as follows, in millions of bushels

On farms	1920. 208 124 85
Total Total per cent of July 1 supplies	417 48%

A BILL has been introduced into the Michigan legislature which provides that the state shall pay the counties one-half of the expense incurred in eradicating grasshoppers.

"RETURN to the states the right to control intrastate rail rates" is the substance of a proposed resolution to Congress which has passed the Michigan Senate and is now before the lower house.

THE exorbitant freight rates are given as the reason for the slow up of grain movement into Detroit. Where 80 cars a day were being shipped into this market over the Wabash last year only 5 cars arrive a day now.

Exports of Grain Weekly.

[From Atlantic and Gulf Ports, in Bus., 000

	Whe	at.	Corn.		Oat	8.
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
July 10.	5.771	3,851	35	23	800	1,617
July 17.	8.556	3,393	89	93	322	757
July 24.	6,990	1.112	157	45	1,006	1,142
July 31	7.033	3,067	43	9	867	2,319
Aug. 7	7,033 6,375	3,651	52	74	353	891
Aug. 14	7,220	2,620	102	44	9	1,584
Aug. 21	6,919	4,445	63	67	46	2,141
Aug. 28.	11.253	6,072	122	264	134	1,576
Sept. 4.	6.425	3,848	9	118	52	1,474
Sept. 11.	8 203	7,475	55	42	130	1,411
Sept. 18.	10,902	6,343	67	148	50	1,358
Sept. 25	10 572	4,690	76	29	116	557
Oct. 2	7,476	5,917	75	33	112	1,442
Oct. 9	7,427	2,485	297	28	186	1,007
Oct. 16	9,345	2,830	323	18	223	1,184
Oct. 23	7,985	2,920	401	9	368	131
Oct. 30	8,189	2,458	212	10	275	406
Nov. 6	7 768	3,865	463	23	238	1,017
Nov. 13.	6,072	5,594	474	69	475	593
Nov. 20.	8,113	4,629	1,061	21	466	957
Nov. 27.	7,988	3,821	170	39	185	108
Dec. 4	8,009	6,226	466	16	180	877
Dec. 11.	7,256	3,674	209	16	21	904
Dec. 11.	7,924	4,639	231	10	85	540
Dec. 18.	6,510	2,522	250	25	124	150
Dec. 25.	0.500	5,161	144	46	34	394
Jan. 1.	9,509	4,854	504	62	249	306
Jan. 8	9,429	3,650	264	106	185	155
Jan. 15	6,457	1,980	1,029	188	139	380
Jan. 22	4.782	1,992	1,130	84	237	731
Jan. 29	6,257		1,130	234	195	643
Feb. 5	8,814	1,374	T,4(0	204	199	043
Total sin	ce					

July 1....247,380 132,703 9,105 2,063 7,788 29.445

Wheat Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1920 were as follows:

Rec		-Shipments-		
1921	1920	1921		
Paltimore 1,273,560		2,441,600	926,400	
('hicago 1,193,000	8,124,000	7,056,000	3,903,000	
Duluth 2,904,581	374,961	1,607,000	607,064	
Ft. William., 7,770,100	5,536,500	7,154,900	5,166,290	
Galveston		6,917,074	881,060	
Indianapolis . 159,900	254,800	68,900	113,100	
Kansas City 10,289,700	6,737,850	6,760,800	4,907,250	
Minneapolis 9,051,990	10,101,180	4,280,170	3,773,540	
Milwaukee 247,050	339,320	116,365	612,970	
New York 3,282,000		3,151,000		
New Orleans		4,852,900	1,639,629	
Philadelphia . 1,343,142	628,000	1,668,010	931,139	
St. Louis 4,511,423	1,619,400	3,072,400	1,276,800	
*San Francisco 4,735	2,550			
Toledo 173,700	210,000	127,000	238,055	
Wichita 1,591,800	1,556,400	845,000	760,000	
Winnipeg 15,855,000				
*Tons				

Corn Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1920, were as follows:

janaarj, rozo, were	CO TOTTO	4 10 *	
Rece	eipts	-Shipn	ents-
1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore 2,307,017	542,099	1,600,506	85,714
Chicago21,666,000	8,124,000	7,056,000	3,903,000
Duluth 49,359		690	
Ft. William 1,127			
Indianapolis 1,937,600	1,870,400	1.586,200	1,443,400
Kansas City., 1,945,000	1,275,000	618,750	563,750
Minneapolis , 1,907,900	1.077.340	1.490,000	971,500
Milwaukee 3,174,900	1,327,460	1,915,695	672,910
New York 959,000		376,000	
New Orleans		689,814	40,570
Philadelphia . 1,154,390	391,122	535,195	72,176
St. Louis 3.975,400	3.350.750	2.258,600	1,740,860
*San Francisco 654	1.019		
Toledo 425,000	176,000	160,240	87,000
Wichita 89,600	96,000	65,000	56,000
*Tons.			

Oats Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January compared with January, 1920, were as follows

y	-Rec	eipts	-Shipments-			
	1921	1920	1921	1920		
Baltimore	215,840	274,678	62,354	50,000		
Chicago	5,806,000	7,297,000	4,200,000	5,776,000		
Duluth ,	638,457	30,454	4,938	56,111		
Ft. William	3,148,250	2,338,200	886,530	904,114		
Indianapolis	1,052,000	1,214,000	832,000	1,154,000		
Kansas City .	707,200	676,600	516,000	649,500		
Minneapolis	2,027,380	11,235,320	1,481,080	923,800		
Milwaukee	1,015,600	2,024,360	816,625	1,040,070		
New Orleans			32,170	34,750		
Philadelphia .	259,043	302,265				
St. Louis	3,302,000	3,826,000	1,928,680	2,826,330		
*San Francisco	906	2,229				
Toledo	325,950	241,850	227,757	87,280		
Wichita	5,000	40,000	5,000	32,000		
Winnipeg	6,144,000					

Barley Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January 1920 were as follows:

with january, 1020,	WCIC as	TOITO W 3 .	
——Re	ceipts-	Ship	ments
1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore 49,800	0 12,679	363,075	
Chicago 952,000	1,000,000	670,000	427,000
Duluth 5,997	36,519	25,063	3,096
Ft. William 702,603	586,700	509,645	350,686
Kansas City 205,500	339,000	186,600	137,800
Minneapolis1,250,180	896,140	1,481,080	923,800
Milwaukee 991,890	847,800	235,630	278,150
New York 258,40	0	264,000	
New Orleans		46,666	140,000
Philadelphia	. 43,718		92,436
St. Louis 57,950	43,200	25,370	24,760
*San Francisco 29,41			
Toledo 4,86	00		
Wichita			18,000
Winnipeg1,073,86			
0.50			

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1920, were as follows:

_	rece	olpts	Snipments			
	1921	1920	1921	1920		
Baltimore1	,347,975	1,523,885	1,432,700	275,860		
Chicago	424,000	754,000	571,000	803,000		
Duluth	336,470	1,544,000	469,015	26,544		
Ft. William	176,500	54,702	135,000			
Galveston	295,714					
Indianapolis	19,600	23,800		21,000		
Kansas City	70,400	77.000	64,900	105,600		
Minneapolis	556,700	852,860	606,240	1,908,120		
Milwaukee	403,910	546,750	307,140	388,160		
New York			1,074,800			
New Orleans			365,142			
Philadelphia	303,000	77.017	303,400	76,471		
St. Louis	19,800	26,600		26,670		
Toledo	461,800	112,200	32,800	103,800		
Wichita		8,000		8,000		
Winnipeg	-166,250					

The GRAIN JOURNAL

Scale Testing at Chicago.

BY J. A. SCHMITZ.

The rules of the Board of Trade Weighing Department require that all scales used by it shall be tested at least twice each year, and as many more times as conditions and weighing results may seem to require. Our regulations require that all new scales, and also repaired scales, shall be tested and passed by the department's inspectors before any weighing shall be performed on such scales. Before approving any scales, the department's scale inspector in charge of the testing is required to assure himself, not only of the correctness of the machine, but also of the probability of its continued accuracy.

In addition to testing each scale, the department's inspector is obliged also to check the grain handling machinery and equipment that is to be used in connection with the scale. No scale is approved for weighing until it has been tested light, as well as loaded to its full working capacity. Moreover, all tests are made under the best possible conditions with respect to the elements, vibration, working conditions, and all that sort of thing. No charge is made for these tests, and in consequence there is no possibility of embarrassment to the department in demanding as many additional tests as it may deem advisable.

HANGER WEIGHTS of all hopper scales are also carefully checked at the time each scale is tested, and should this checking indicate the need of resealing, the department's inspectors attend to such resealing. Whenever it is necessary to make extended corrections in any scale, however, the repairing is usually done by the manufacturer of such scales, the department's scale inspectors directing the work and assisting in every possible manner. In no case is a scale condemned until the manufacturer has had an opportunity to correct the errors and has failed to do so. In fact, the department co-operates with engineers and constructors in charge of repair or new work, and seeks, in every possible manner, to secure the most suitable weighing machine, and to assure its proper installation.

NO INDORSEMENT OF PARTICULAR MAKES.—Mr. Foss has consistently refused to allow the use of the department's name to further the sale of any particular design of scale, and he has always adhered to the policy of no recommendation other than the approval given to the scales which, after testing, are found to meet the department's requirements. Nor has he agreed to any experimenting with new scales, or new methods of weighing, where the accuracy of the weight certified to by his department would in any way be jeopardized. Obviously, this stand does not meet with the approval of certain scale manufacturers, and is by them considered unjust discrimination rather than prudence. However, there is available enough evidence to justify this conservatism.

SCALE TOLERANCES.-We have often been asked as to what toleration, if any, is permitted in the scales used by the Weighing Department of the Chicago Board of Trade. If you will take into consideration the fact that grain is worth anywhere from one to three cents per pound, and also the small margin on which grain is bought and sold, you will readily see how antagonistically the grain trade would receive an announce-ment or rule of any toleration of error in scales. Obviously, there is a vast difference between weights that are accurate enough to be used as a basis for the collection of freight charges, and weights that are to be used as a basis of settlement between the buyers and sellers of grain. Then again, when a large volume of grain, amounting to hundreds of thousands and millions of bushels, is weighed in and out of an elevator, any visible tolera-tion in the scales of such an elevator might cause unusual variations in the shrinkages ex pected. At any rate, such tolerations would

tend to create contention, ill-feeling and suspicion. You will agree with me that the law of average does not always operate, and this would be especially true where the scales are few in number. Hence our experience will not warrant any prescribed tolerance.

Importation of grain into Germany is the expressed purpose of the Maine Import Co., recently incorporated at Hamburg with a capital stock of 5,000,000 marks. The new company is reported to have entered an agreement to co-operate with a Dutch importing concern.

British restrictions on cereals, flour, meal and similar products were removed on Jan. 14 according to an announcement made by Consul General R. P. Skinner, London. Hereafter it will no longer be necessary for dealers to receive permission from the British Commission to import the above named products. The dealers have been requested to continue their transactions.

ESTABLISHMENT of nine grain handling centers was indorsed by the recent conference of the National Farmers Union at St. Louis, Mo. The Union intends to secure the support of all farmers co-operative grain marketing ass'ns in this work. Terminals suggested were Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Minneapolis, Seattle, Buffalo, and St. Louis.

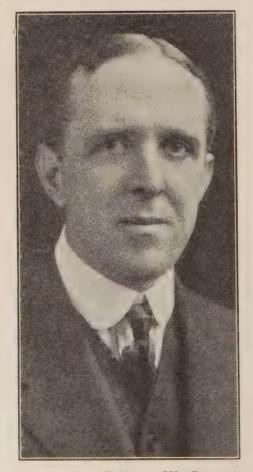
Baltimore Dealer Dead.

James C. Legg, head of the old firm of John C. Legg & Co., died Feb. 1, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Legg was born in Frederick County,

Mr. Legg was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1875, and had long been active in the grain trade. In 1916 and 1917 he was pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Maryland Public Service Commission, having been appointed to this office by the Governor of the state two years ago.

Surviving him are his father, John C. Legg, two brothers, a sister, wife and one son. A portrait of Mr. Legg is given herewith.



James C. Legg, Baltimore, Md., Deceased.

Creditor's Right to Levy on Exchange Membership.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota on Dec. 17, 1920, gave judgment against E. W. Wagner and in favor of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange Co., of Good Thunder, Minn., in a suit involving an attempt by the farmers to collect a judgment by levying on Mr. Wagner's membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

To recover money lost in speculation on the Board of Trade by Emil Rosnow, its manager, the Good Thunder company brot suit Apr. 26, 1919, against E. W. Wagner, Ernest Tietgens, Mr. Rosnow, and L. R. Nutting, Wagner's agent at Mankato.

Wagner's agent at Mankato.

E. W. Wagner & Co. did not bother to defend the suit as they had no assets in Minnesota amounting to the large sum demanded,

only some office furniture.

On May 8 the sheriff levied on the furniture, and Wagner & Co, gave a \$350 bond for the release of the furniture, and it was released by order of court, but as to the membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the court made an order, directing the Chamber to retain the possession and control thereof pending the further order or disposition of the court. On Dec. 29, 1919, the sheriff of Blue Earth County made a return on the summons that after due and diligent search the defendants, other than Rosnow, could not be found, and on the same day affidavit of nonresidency of defendants was made, as provided by section 7737, G. S. 1913, and on Dec. 31, 1919, the summons and complaint were served on the defendant E. W. Wagner at Chicago, Ill., by handing true copies thereof to him personally.

Wagner defaulted, damages were assessed by a jury, a judgment was entered against him on Feb. 13, 1920, for \$18,528.13, which on June 5, was docketed in Hennepin county and on the same day execution thereon was issued and delivered to the sheriff of Hennepin county, by virtue of which he levied upon this membership of E. W. Wagner in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and duly gave notice that it would be sold at public auction. Thereupon E. W. Wagner brought this action in the district court of Hennepin county against the judgment creditor, the Farmers' Co-operative Exchange Co., and the sheriff of Hennepin county, to enjoin the sale and vacate the levy upon the membership. The company answered, setting up all the steps taken as herein recited, and claiming a valid judgment, to the payment of which the membership might be appropriated. It also made a proper demand for a change of venue to Blue Earth county.

The Supreme Court said: Respondent asserts that membership in the Chamber of Commerce is not attachable. If that be true, the court never acquired jurisdiction to hold this membership for any purpose whatever, and the judgment entered would be absolutely void, save only as to the amount that could be made out of the office furniture or its substitute, the bond mentioned. We are well aware of decisions holding a seat on a stock exchange, a body similar to the Chamber of Commerce, not subject to sale under a common writ of execution. Pancoast v. Gowen, 93 Pa. 66; Lowenberg v. Greenebaum, 99 Cal. 162, 33 Pac. 794, 21 L. R. A. 399, 37 Am. St. Rep. 42; Barclay v. Smith, 107 Ill. 349, 47 Am. Rep. 437; also 10 R. L. C. p. 1209. Nevertheless, we reach the conclusion that such a seat or membership may be attached and appropriated to the payment of the owner's debts.

be attached and appropriated to the payment of the owner's debts.

The membership is more than a privilege. It is personal property. It is transferable by the member during his lifetime, and descends after his death to his representative. It may be burdened by restrictions, but it is nevertheless valuable property; the membership in this instance having a market value upwards of \$7,000. It may be reached by creditors' bill or by proceedings supplementary to execution. Powell v. Waldron, 89 N. Y. 328, 42 Am. Rep. 301; Habenicht v. Lissak, 78 Cal. 351, 20 Pac. 874, 5 L. R. A. 713, 12 Am. St. Rep. 63. It is an asset in bankruptcy, and passes to the trustee. Crane v. Chamber of Commerce, 77 Minn. 308, 79 N. W. 1026; O'Dell v. Boyden, 150 Fed. 731, 80 C. C. A. 397, 10 Ann. Cas. 239; In re Gregory. 174 Fed. 629, 98 C. C. A. 383, annotated in 27 L. R. A. (N. S.) 616; Page v. Edmunds, 187 U. S. 596, 23 Sup. Ct. 200, 47 L. Ed. 318, It is taxable as personal property. State v. McPhail, 124 Minn, 398, 145 N. W. 108, 50 L. R. A. (N. S.)

255, Ann. Cas. 1915C, 538. With all the foregoing characteristics and attributes of tangible property no good reason suggests itself why it should not be reached by ordinary process such as attachment and execution. G. S. 1913, § 7930, provides. provides:

"All property, real and personal * *
be levied upon and sold on execution."

"All property, real and personal * * * may be levied upon and sold on execution."

Nearly all courts that have spoken on the subject are in accord that such a membership may be reached by creditors' bill or in proceedings supplementary to execution; the court being empowered to compel the judgment debtor, the owner of the membership, to transfer it to a receiver. A sale on execution may accomplish the same thing. It passes the owner's title. No rights or equities of the other members of the Chamber are affected. The one in whom the title vests takes it subject to the reasonable regulations and restrictions of the Chamber. To say that a resident creditor has no way of attaching such membership when owned by a nonresident, but when owned by a resident it may be reached after judgment would be to discriminate in favor of the nonresident debtor. If courts possess the power to appropriate memberships in stock exchanges or chambers of commerce of this state in satisfaction of the debts of resident owners, the same power should exist as to nonresident owners. In the instant case, we think the attachment with the subsequent service of the summons gave the court jurisdiction to enter a personal judgment against E. W. Wagner valid to the full extent that it may be paid out of his membership levied upon. It was intimated or assumed in Crane v. Chamber of Commerce that the title of the owner of such a membership as a tool of his trade, even were it granted that a resident might do so.—180 N. W. Rep. 231.

COAL can adequately be handled by the railroads if it is mined regularly. The roads cannot cope with peaks of 13,000,000 tons and valleys of 7,500,000 tons as during the past two years. Production, transportation, distribution and consumption must be reasonably well balanced to result in better conditions.-A. G. Gutheim, American Railway Ass'n.

A corn palace to cost approximately \$200,-000 is to be built by the city of Mitchell, S. D. Contract has already been let and the mayor of Mitchell claims the work will be finished by Oct. 1, 1921. The palace when completed will provide Mitchell with one of the best buildings for the exhibition of farm products and livestock in the state of South Dakota.

The Short Seller.

You cannot have organized speculation on grain exchanges without short selling, you cannot have a futures market without speculation, you cannot have hedging facilities without a futures market, and you cannot market the grain crops economically and expedi-

The short seller is blamed for the decline in prices. This theory is economically unsound. Such a thing would be impossible in an open world's market like the grain market. Should any short seller or aggregation of short sellers offer grain below its true commercial value in the open market, there would be thousands throughout the country and the world with more money, more nerve, and more brains than the short seller to take his offerings off his hands. The short seller merely anticipates conditions, anticipates declines. He creates neither the conditions nor the declines.

The present decline would have occurred just the same, except that it would have been more severe, had there been no short selling, for the short seller must buy back the amount which he sells, and his purchases sustain the market to the same extent that his sales depress it. There was no short selling of wool or tobacco, and yet the bottom dropped out of those commodities and holders were help-less. They had no market in which to dispose of their goods. The holder of grain always has a market in which to sell. The reason that owners of wool and tobacco could not sell was because there was no organized speculation. The reason that owners of grain could sell at any time was because there was organized speculation.—L. L. Winters, ChiWichita Board Opens New Home.

The formal opening of the new home of the Board of Trade at Wichita, Kansas, oc-curred Saturday, Jan. 29, the affair lasting thruout the afternoon and well into the night. During the entire time the whole of the new building, which bears the name the Wheeler, Kelly & Hagny Building after the firm of insurance and investment agents by which it is owned, was open to inspection to the throngs who came to view this newest addition to the business homes of Wichita.

The seven floors of the building resembled an immense florist's shop, for practically every room was a bower of flowers.

The seven term building is the problem to the control of the control of the seven to the control of the c

The seven story building is thoroly up-to-date in design and materials, it has a 75-foot frontage with a depth of 134 feet. It is directly opposite the postoffice and thus is placed almost in the exact center of the business section. To the grain firms this location will be especially helpful because of its proximity

to mail and banking facilities.

An exterior view of the building was published in the Journal for Dec. 25, 1920, page

Above the third floor the space is occupied by grain dealers, the Board of Trade and grain inspection departments. eral offices were allotted to individual firms before the construction of interior partitions was begun, and each office is laid out to meet the requirements and desires of the tenant.

The entire seventh floor is used by the Board of Trade, the state inspection department and the district supervision office of the Buro of Markets. The trading room extends along the north side of the building. The ceiling is high and a number of very large windows along the north side of the room give light that is exceptionally good, while on dark days this lighting can be augmented by the use of electric lights of the semi-indirect type. Sample tables are arranged in that portion of the room where natural light will best serve in proper display of the samples and the blackboard is erected high on the south wall. Below the blackboard and also on the east end of the room, are telephone booths, one for each firm having membership in the Board of Trade, with a few for public use. Each member's booth is equipped with a single telephone and on the outside, above the door, each has two electric lights, one fitted with a red lamp and the other a green. These lights are used for other a green. These lights are used for signalling members on the floor that he is

wanted on a local or a long distance call. Each office has, in addition to the regular telephone service, a line running direct to the switchboard in the trading room. this line market quotations can be had in the office below by the simple lifting of a re-ceiver and without the necessity of going thru a city exchange that is probably already overworked. At the west end of the trading room spaces are provided for the telegraph companies, two of whom maintain service in the room during business hours, with direct lines to principal markets. This service, with the regular private lines that give continuous quotations, place the traders in quick communication with outside markets.

The remainder of the seventh floor west of the trading room is devoted to the use of Secretary Waltermire of the Board and to other kindred purposes. That famous organization, the Niarg Club, has a room of its own here for lambs and rams.

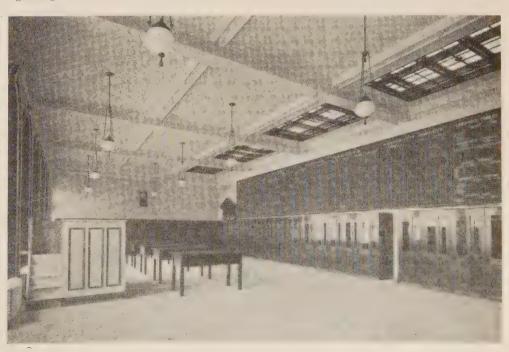
East of the trading room are located the inspection offices and laboratories. Both the state department and the federal supervision service have quarters, with everything that experience has shown to have value in expediting the work.

The opening day provided an opportunity for inspection of the building, and at night the trading room, which had been cleared of tables and other portable objects, was used for an informal ball where citizens of Wich-

ita and the out of town visitors made merry.
The Board of Trade at Wichita is proud of its new home and it has just reason for its pride. The grain trade of the Southwest its pride. The grain trade of the Southwest has been advanced to a higher plane; and traders of the nation will congratulate the members of the Board of Trade on their attractive up-to-date quarters.

NEEDS OF GERMANY in 1921, according to an official announcement made recently to a representative of the Italian government follow: Fodder, 1,555,000 tons; 1,000,000 tons of raw products for the manufacture of oleo; meat and bacon, 150,000 tons and grain, 3,000,000

PRODUCTION COSTS for milling a barrel of flour recently compiled by the Southwestern Millers League show the following average costs: Kansas \$1.10; Oklahoma \$1.40; Nebraska \$1.39; Missouri \$1.63 and Texas \$1.50. The lowest report was by a Kansas mill which milled flour for 76½ cents a barrel and the highest cost reported was by a Missouri mill,



New Exchange Hall of Wichita Board of Trade.

What Kind Will You Build?

Ву Н. М. Ніскок.

What kind of an elevator will you build? What kind of an elevator win you bushes what material, capacity, style of construction and equipment are best suited to the needs of your business? All these and many more questions of prime importance confront the prospective builder.

As to the type of construction, whether fireproof or wood, the selection may depend on the amount of money available. But the price paid is not the actual cost in any kind of a plant. The actual cost in any kind of a plant. The actual cost appears after operation is underway. If the plant has been badly designed or poorly built and the equipment improperly installed, the expense of replacements, repairs, and extra labor necessitated by these inconvenient defects will soon increase the first cost.

Cribbed elevators have been built for fifty years and are still being built, but their day is drawing to a close. Just as the gasoline engine and the electric motor have entirely replaced the old blind horse and sweep, so fireproof elevators are fast replacing the wooden plants. It is doubtful wisdom to invest much money in a working plant which may be destroyed any hour with a consequent loss of business and impairment of capital.

Conservation of food is a vital matter, especially in these days when people are dying of starvation in so many countries, not by thousands but by millions. It is more than probable that public sentiment will soon crystalize into statutes making it unlawful to store or handle food products in combustible

OF THE MATERIALS used in fireproof construction, brick, tile, and steel have all been tried and found inferior in strength, fire resistance, water and weather proof qualities. Reinforced concrete excels all materials in ease of manipulation to secure the desired arrangements of bins and working spaces. Concrete is not only fireproof but is watertight, rat proof and sanitary, all important points in grain storage. Its most important structural quality is the fact that it actually grows stronger with age, thus eliminating de preciation.

The steel reinforcement in concrete is absolutely protected against corrosion or slip-page, whereas in brick or tile work, the rods, wires or bands are only protected by thin mortar joints and in most cases it will be found that this mortar is not a pure Portland cement mortar, but that lime has been

used to make it work easier.

The fact that for the past ten years, all large terminal elevators, storage tanks and the frames and floors of mills and warehouses have been built of reinforced concrete should be sufficient evidence of the superior-

ity of this material.

As to the comparative cost of concrete and wood, while the first cost of the concrete elevator will ordinarily be greater than the usual wooden building, where there is a large amount of equipment and elaborate and expensive treatment in finish and trim in elevator and office in the wooden elevator, the difference in cost is not so great. It is questionable if so much costly machinery should be housed in an inflammable structure or that it is advisable to go to so much expense for finish in a wooden elevator that may soon burn.

The operating costs with respect to insurance, depreciation, upkeep, labor, wastage of grain, safety and comfort of employes, are so much less than in the wood elevator that the savings will not only pay big interest, but will refund the higher cost in a short term of years and thereafter constitute a profit. I have not taken into account the value of the immunity secured against loss of business through fire or storm damage.

The concrete elevator is a permanent structure and must be designed, not only for present requirements, but with some thought

for future needs. Concrete elevators are built high for reasons of economy in construction and as a consequence they usually overtop all other buildings and may be seen for miles. is a crime to build a monstrosity which will be an eyesore for all time. Is it wise for an elevator company, in order to save a few thousand dollars, to decide on an elevator with cheapness as the first consideration rather than workability and appearance? Such a decision will be a lasting stigma on the good sense and taste of those responsible for the erection.

Many builders, in order to make the lowest possible price, sacrifice appearance, convenience and efficiency in bin arrangement. In many cases the machinery installed has been done by another contractor who had to take the building as he found it. You can readily understand that the result was anything but

satisfactory.

Method of Car Allotment.

S. J. Hawkins, who operates an alfalfa mill at and ships potatoes from Ruppert, Ida., recently appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission on the method of car allotment. For alfalfa meal box cars are ordered. For The potatoes refrigerator cars are ordered. days on which the potatoes will be delivered from the farms and ready for shipment is estimated in advance. The season's orders are given to the station agent for the placing of cars at certain stations on certain dates.

On account of the severe car shortage during the years 1916-17 and 18 potato shipping seasons the Oregon Short Line distributed cars for potatoes according to the dates on which the orders were received. The number of cars ordered was disregarded and the first car was furnished the shipper who ordered first and the second car was furnished the shipper who ordered next and so on. The Ruppert shipper contended that as his order was filed before any of the others he had

prior right to the cars.

The I. C. C. in its decision No. 11213 stated that the practice of the carrier distributing cars for the shipment of potatoes and other commodities from Ruppert, Ida., and nearby points was not shown to have been prejudi-

cial, discriminatory or unreasonable

No Eastern Grain for Kansas City.

After the establishment of increased rates on grain and grain products from St. Paul, Minn., Peoria, Chicago, Ill., and points in the northern part of Michigan to Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City Board of Trade members appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission claiming that Kansas City grain merchants should have power to draw grain from the east for shipment to the southwest the same as grain may be drawn from the west of Kansas City for shipment to the east.

The Kansas City interests also claimed that the increase established a higher rate on grain moving from the east than on grain moving

The rates were then suspended on order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In a report issued Feb. 1, the Commission permits the establishment of the higher rate March 5 saying that the rates ordered sus-pended were justified and explained that the complainants had not produced figures showing the tonnage moving from the points in question to Kansas City.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of the United States is to hold its ninth annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., on April 27, 28, 29. Headquarters are to be established at the

"FERTILIZER PRICES quoted for the spring of 1921 are too high and unless reductions are made fertilizer use will be curtailed and the yield per acre will be reduced," is the substance of a warning recently sent to fertilizer manufacturers by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Would Put Government Into Coal and Meat Business.

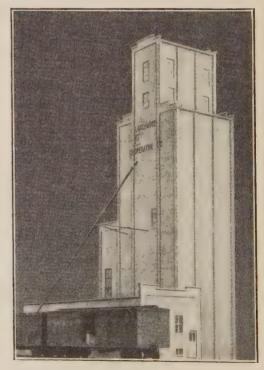
Senate Bill 4828, known as the "Federal Coal Bill," and Senate Bill 3944, known as the "Federal Live Stock Bill," would have the effect eventually of introducing into these highly specialized industries the same wasteful standardization of wages and marking up of costs of operation as characterized the control of the railroads by the federal govern-

The President is empowered to fix prices of coal and commissions to dealers, and to deal in coal and control the production, movement and distribution. Operators and dealers will be required to take out a license and conduct their business as prescribed by a commission.

Full governmental direction, even to setting the prices at which live stock shall be bot, is provided for. Every person slaughtering live stock or preparing live stock products must keep a uniform set of books and disclose all his private affairs to the Commission. If these bills are enacted it will lead to federal control of all business.

Grain dealers who wish to be permitted to handle this commodity without interference should write their senators and representatives opposing these bills, or any other at-tempt to meddle with business.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States urges businessmen to communicate with their Congressmen, stating that "Centralized control through officials in the City of Washington of the operation upon a uni-form basis of a vast industry widely scattered over this country under a great variety of owners and different plans of operation is an experiment which in our opinion is economically wrong, against the public inter-est and doomed to failure. Merely the gathering of the information upon which such federal control and operation must be based involves an imposition upon stock raisers, packers, operators and transportation agencies and an expense to the taxpayers which will bring the Commission into popular disfavor, aside from the inability of the Commission under any circumstances to keep this information so practically up to date and so to assimilate it as to allow the Commission to control operations with the necessary intelli-



32,000-bu. Concrete Elevator at Larchwood, Ia. (See facing page.)

The GRAIN JOURNAL

32,000-Bu Concrete Elevator at Larchwood, Ia.

The new elevator of the Larchwood Cooperative Co. at Larchwood, Ia., on the Rock Island eighteen miles east of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., designed and built by the Hickok Construction Co. is a good example of a concrete elevator designed not only with due consideration for all operating requirements, but with an appreciation that a simple architectural treatment could be used to produce a pleasing appearance in this tall structure.

The arrangement and equipment of the elevator is shown by the general plan. The layout is different from that usually employed where the elevator is placed next the track. In this case in order to utilize the trackage for coal sheds and warehouse, the elevator was set back the width of the warehouse and driveway. On account of the height of the elevator, there is no loss in efficiency in loading cars. Even so light a grain as oats leave the end of the car spout with sufficient force to throw them to the roof at the ends of the

This elevator is of 32,0000 bus capacity,

with 12 square bins all hoppered to clean by gravity. The work floor through the elevator is roomy enough to accommodate two The cleaning pits have a capacity of 500 bus, the receiving or dump pits are double with capacity of 200 bus each.

There are two stands of elevator legs, each with a capacity of 2,000 bus per hour. Leg casings, heads and boots are of steel. The distributors are of Improved Type and by their use grain can be routed to each bin, to the weighing out scale and return wagon spout from either leg independently, by a single set of steel spouts.

A 2,000 bu Richardson Automatic Scale is located in the cupola, discharging either direct to the car spout or to several bins in the elevator. All spout connections are designed to comply with the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission rulings.

A Globe Truck & Wagon dump is installed in the driveway. The air compressor is operated by a 2 h p motor controlled by a present a property of which the air in the tank is kept at a stated pressure. The driveway floor is all concrete, with the exception of the dump platforms. The weighing at Larchwood is done over city scales, so that the office arrangements are somewhat

different than with the scale in the driveway.

Each elevator leg is driven by a separate motor in the cupola with Link Belt Silent Chain reduction to intermediate counter shaft. Gemlo back stops are provided for each head, so that if the power goes off suddenly with the buckets filled, backing up with consequent chokeups is prevented. Elevator head shafts, counter shafts and motors are carried on steel supports. With machinery so installed the alignment can be maintained, friction reduced and the life of the machinery greatly

No wood was used in the elevator structure, the windows are Fenestra Steel sash glazed with wire glass. All manholes have steel covers, ladders and manlift are of steel. Electric motors were used, the transmission machinery was furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. The old wooden elevator, which was wrecked, furnished a considerable amount

of the form lumber.

An unusual item of equipment for a country elevator is the Randolph Grain Drier. elevator is the Kandolph Grain Drier. This is contained in a separate structure built against one side of the elevator, with reinforced concrete frame and floors and tile curtain walls, cement plastered. Grain is drawn from a garner in the upper part of one of the elevator bias and returned from the dryer to elevator boot by a spiral conveyor.

A great amount of money has been lost at country stations, especially in the corn sections through discount on off-grades, losses through heating in transit and at the elevator, and in the inability to handle customers' damp grain. The first cost of such equipment is justified by the returns and is simply a step farther along the line of progress in the marketing of grain.

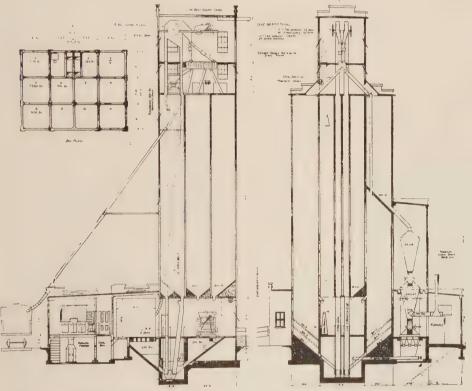
The warehouse is a concrete frame building with tile curtain walls, cement plas-tered and concrete roof. It has two rooms, one for flour and the other for feed tank-age and salt. The offices are in the street end of the warehouse with entrances through a corridor from the driveway, from the warehouse and from the street. The general office and the private office or Director's room are well lighted.

Larchwood is the center of a productive territory, raising chiefly corn and oats. The Larchwood Cooperative Co., was reorganized from the Farmers Mutual Elevator Co., one of the older cooperative companies of the state. The old elevator had worn out in use and the wastage of grain, inconvenience, adequate capacity and equipment made it impracticable to continue in the old house. was felt that the richness of the territory and the loyalty of the community to the old company warranted building an elevator of the latest type and of permanent construction.

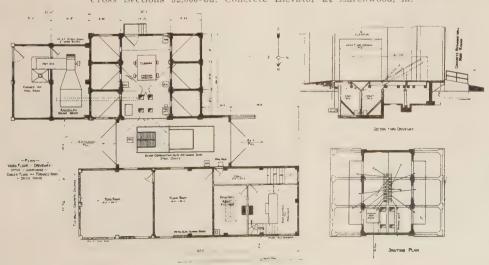
The Officers and Directors of the Larchwood Co., are, G. W. Kramer, Pres.; E. P. Oehmke, Sec.; Henry Bruggeman, Treas. Building Committee were Emiel Schuttlofel, Chairman; Frank Ripperda, Hubert Boemer, Louis Heyer, A. Hohman. The Manager, H. J. Kuhl, has been with the Company several years and will be a great factor in the success of the new company.

Foreigners have not been getting our wheat too cheap on the last crop. The value of our wheat and flour exports for the 4 months, July 1 to Oct. 31, was \$409,393,332; against \$194,115,327 for the corresponding months of 1919. The quantities were 145,232,526 and 79,941,903 bus. respectively.

ITALY'S RICE CROP is short this year says A. A. Osborn sec'y to the American Commercial Attache at Rome. Labor troubles during the planting season held the crop up three weeks and is given as the cause for the poor crop. A rice shortage in Italy is expected to the control of the poor crop. A rice shortage in Italy is severely felt because rice and macaroni are the two main articles of diet for the poorer classes of Italians.



Cross Sections 32,000-bu. Concrete Elevator at Larchwood, Ia.



Plans of Work Floor, Driveway, Office, Warehouse and Spouting, Larchwood, Ia., Elevator, facing page.)

Iowa Farmer Dealers Meet.

The Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. held its seventeenth annual convention at Ft. Dodge, Ia., on Feb. 25, 26 and 27.

The meeting was called to order in the Ft. Dodge Armory at 9:30 a. m. by Pres. F. J. Cottington, Stanhope, Ia. After the invocation was delivered R. O. Green, sec'y of the Commercial Exchange welcomed the dealers to Ft. Dodge.

Pres. Cottington then read his annual address from which we take the following:

rres. Cottington then read his annual address from which we take the following:

We have made progress all along the line during the past year. As to the office force, we retained the four people who were employed last year. In March, the secretary of your association was chosen secretary of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Ass'n. which latter organization is a re-organization of the old National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Ass'ns, and this fact made it necessary for added help to be put on in the office. Due to the fact that the National Ass'n did not find it practical to open a secretary's office on full time, a joint arrangement was made whereby the secretary would devote a part of his time to each of the organizations, with sufficient added help to take care of all of the work. Six people are now employed regularly in the office.

In order to take care of the increased work, the office equipment has been enlarged, by the addition of typewriters, an adding machine, dictaphones, an addressograph, and other equipment to properly handle the work. As shown by the financial statement you will note that at the present time your organization has an investment in office furniture and fixtures amounting to \$2,261.60.

The auditing department, which began about two years ago with a force of one man, has been

amounting to \$2,261.60.

The auditing department, which began about two years ago with a force of one man, has been enlarged until at the present time we have one man at the office and five men on the road continuously engaged in this work.

As a result of the Chicago conference in July, there was appointed what has become known as the Farmers' Grain Marketing Com'ite of Seventeen. Our Ass'n has been represented by A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove, Iowa, with whom you are well acquainted. In a national way, our Farmers' Elevator Companies have also been represented by H. R. Meisch, pres. Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Minnesota, and Clifford Thorne, our general attorney, making in all a representation of three from the Farmers' Elevator Companies, on a general com'ite of seventeen.

Your ass'n was also represented by some of its officers at the reorganization meeting of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n. As previously mentioned, this ass'n was reorganized into the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Ass'n, with the see'y of your ass'n as its see'y, and with the general office located at Fort Dodge with your ass'n office. In connection with this, it is worthy of notice that there are ten other states that have state ass'ns like our own, all of which are joined together in the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Ass'n. The national ass'n thus represents more than four thousand elevator companies with a membership of much more than five hundred thousand farmers.

On Tuesday the managers held their session in the Wahkonsa Hotel while the general

meeting continued in the Armory.

To the managers Owen L. Coon, Chicago, delivered a short interesting address on the troubles encountered with the carriers. "Accounting in Country Elevators" was the subject of an address delivered by Frank Robotka of the Iowa State College. Following this talk the managers conducted an open discussion on the merits of certain kinds of one sion on the merits of certain kinds of accounting systems. A surprise was the large number of managers who said they employed bookkeepers to do their accounting and book work. Another fact that was brought out by some of the managers was that the farmers in certain districts formed a sort of Union, deserted the local farmers elevator and shipped in twine and coal thru the new organization leaving the farmer elevators to carry over their stock until next season.

The general session during the time of the managers' session was being held listened to managers' session was being neid listened to another address on accounting by Mr. Robotka. R. A. Holman, Rockwell, Ia., in a short talk urged more co-operation among the members of the Ass'n while B. Morton also of Rockwell spoke on the income tax. "Financing the Elevator Companies," was the subject of a round table talk at the general session

eral session.

At an evening session held on Tuesday, E.

G. Nourse, Chief of Agricultural Economics, Iowa State College, delivered an address on the "Co-operative Movement." C. R. White, director of Co-operative Markets, Albany, N. Y., delivered an address on "Financing Cooperative Marketing.'

On Wednesday Lawrence Farlow, sec'y. of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n., told about the Farmers Elevator Supply Co. of Illinois. M. A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove, Ia., vice-chairman of the Com'ite of 17, told the dealers about the work of the Com'ite and of the views of Leslie F. Gates, former pressof the Chicago Board of Trade, and Julius Barnes, former Wheat Director.

F. Barnes, former Wheat Director.

On Thursday morning was heard the various com'ite reports. Officers selected for the coming year follow: Pres., F. J. Cottington, Stanhope, Ia.; vice-pres., C. H. Nelson, Garner, and treas., E. A. Hicks, Geneva. Directors chosen were E. H. Huibregtse, Hull; J. R. Sweeney, Sheldon; Jorgen Anderson, Graettinger; B. E. Morton, Rockwell City; C. H. Nelson, Garner; R. A. Holman, Rockwell City; A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove; F. I. Cottington, Stanhope, and Simon Kemmer-Cottington, Stanhope, and Simon Kemmer-

Before adjourning on Thursday afternoon the resolutions were read and adopted. Two of the most important resolutions follow:

Reduce Freight Rates.

Whereas, the prices of most agricultural products has fallen to or below the pre-war level, and

whereas, the freight tariffs at present in effect are disproportionate and result in freight charges of nine (9) cents per bushel on corn and from 5 to 4 cents per bushel on oats greater than before the war, and Whereas, the present tariffs result in placing a heavy and disproportionate burden upon the agricultural industry, therefore be it

Resolved, that steps should be taken as soon as practicable to readjust freight tariffs to an equitable basis.

Co-operation.

Resolved, that the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Iowa recommend and request that the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Arts devote adequate attention to investigation and work along this line and teach the principles and practice of co-operation as a required subject in their agricultural course.

Official prices on wheat imported into England have been further reduced by the British government to approximately \$2.15 per bushel delivered to England. This is equivalent to about \$2 at a Gulf port.

Judgment for Rejection After Decline in Market.

The E. L. Welch Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., plaintiff, was given judgment by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky Nov. 30, 1920, against Herbert Hawkins, of Paducah, Ky., defendant, for \$679.65 damages for refusal to accept two

cars of oats on contract.

Plaintiff alleged that the oats, of the qual-Plaintiff alleged that the oats, of the quality known as "mill oats," and consisting of two carloads, were sold by appellee to appellant, by acceptance of his telegraphic order for same received at its office in Minnesota, at 64 cents per bu., payable upon its delivery by rail at Paducah; that the two cars of oats, of the quality contracted for, were in due course shipped to Paducah, billed to appellant, who upon their arrival in that situations. pellant, who, upon their arrival in that city and tender to him, refused to receive or pay for them; that in the meantime, the market price of the oats having declined, appellant was compelled to sell them on the Paducah market at 48½ cents per bu, which was the best price obtainable, thereby sustaining a serious loss, amounting together, with the freight and demurrage charges, to \$679.65.

Defendant alleged he purchased of appellee by sample at 64 cents per bu. two carloads of "choice mill oats" for delivery at Paducah; that the oats shipped were not of the quality purchased, and for this reason he did not accept them.

The jury gave E. L. Welch Co., verdict for the full amount.

Multiplication of Weevil and Their Destruction by Heat.

Serious loss resulting to European grain handlers because of weevils infesting their stored grain has deeply interested many European professors. Consequently considera-ble research work on weevils and weevil in-

ble research work on weevils and weevil infested grain has been performed in Europe within the past 85 years.

As early as 1836 W. Mills of the Entomological Society of London discovered that a heat ranging from 130 to 140 degrees killed corn weevil. In 1886 B. St. Vincent in a publication of the French Department of Agriculture claimed that a single female weevil of the granaria variety in one year produced 23,600 weevil. F. J. Cole in an article published in 1906 in the Journal of Economic Biology showed that extreme cold interfered with the reproduction of certain species of

Of late years Arthur Dendy, professor of Zoology, Kings College, University of London, assisted by H. D. Elkington, also of London, have spent considerable of their time in studying and experimenting in an effort to determine the conditions which tendfort to determine the conditions which tended to increase the reproduction of weevil in stored wheat. Reports on some of their dis-coveries were published in the Journal of Oct. 10, 1920, page 681 and in the Journal of Oct. 25, 1920, page 821. In summarizing their work they also included the expressions of others

In their work they speak of the oryza, granaria and dominica species of weevil. In stored grain the breeding habits of the oryza and the granaria are practically the same as they both lay their eggs in punctures made into the hard part of the wheat kernel. The eggs are usually laid within three days after eggs are usually laid within three days after mating. By observation it was found that the female laid as many as 20 eggs in 24 hours and as many as 417 eggs during its life which ranges from 9 to 12 months. Eggs are laid by the female until just a few days before death. The eggs hatch within three days and the new born weevil begins to eat out the interior of the kernel. The young weevil of both these varieties do not emerge from the grain for several days

The dominica species has a different method of breeding. Eggs are laid loose in the grain either singly or in bunches. The older weevil mills a considerable portion of the wheat into a fine dust upon which the young weevils live after hatching. After the hatching, which takes three days, the young dominical weevil does not remain in the one minica weevil does not remain in the one grain but wanders around existing on the dust milled by its elders. The dry dust is characteristic of the dominica variety of wee-

The oryza species may be determined by its having wings while the granaria has not. investigators say they never saw a weevil in any of their experiments make use of their wings. Another habit characteristic of the oryza is that when grain is disturbed they will come to the surface in large numbers.

The article in the Journal of Oct. 10 ex-

plained the results obtained when the weevils were subjected to a very cold temperature and to moderate warmer temperatures,

Prof. Dendy corroborates the general opinion that a temperature of 145 degrees F. kills all three varieties but he found that heat required to kill the different varieties varied considerably, the Dominica requiring 145 degrees of heat while the other two kinds are killed at a temperature of 131 degrees.

That moisture has encouraged the production of weevil has been conclusively proven. The English professor in his report calls attention to the following report of the Imperial Botanist of India which explains how weevil infestation is guarded against in that coun-

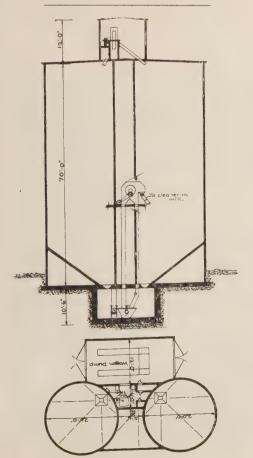
try:
"Sun dried wheat if stored in a dry building will keep for years and weevils will not

attack it. If however moist air is allowed to circulate over the sacks of wheat, water is absorbed and the grains become soft enough for the weevils to attack them. This is prevented in India by filling the storehouses as full as possible with sacks of wheat and taking up any space left with dry chaffed straw packed tightly into the vacant places. Packets of tightly into the vacant places. Packets of hard and soft wheats left exposed to the air finds the soft wheat reduced to powder with-in a short time and the hard wheat unaffected after six months. Hence in countries where hard and soft wheat is grown the soft wheat should be shipped at once and the hard wheat stored."

In his summary of the effect of weevil on the wheat Prof. Dendy says: "In addition to the direct damage weevils do the wheat by consuming the kernels they foul it with their refuse which takes the form of a grayish powder, seen under the microscope to consist of oval pellets. These refuse pellets form a suitable medium for the growth of fungi. In moist atmospheres wheat that is badly fouled becomes your damp and mouldy and is conbecomes very damp and mouldy and is converted in the course of a few weeks or months into a dark colored decaying mass caked together and giving off a strong ammoniacal

Practically all experiments on the vitality and multiplication of weevil in wheat were performed with wheat taken from the Deptford Bridge Flour Mills, London. In most cases the wheat used was No. 1 Manitoba and an English wheat. During an experiment conditions were watched seven days per week. Numerous other experiments on "webbing" and on "Effect of Air Tight Storage on Weevily Grain" were also conducted.

"NINETY PER CENT PREVENTABLE" is the comment made by the Indiana Industrial Board on the 42,994 accidents which came to its attention during the past year. The Board urges a closer co-operation between the employer and employee to help eliminate the preventable accidents.



Plan and Section of Elevator of McKenzie Milling Co., Taylorville, Ill.

40,000 Bu. Concrete Elevator at Taylorville, Ill.

The McKenzie Milling Co. of Taylorville, Ill., has recently completed two reinforced concrete tanks for the storage of 40,000 bus. of grain in connection with its mill in that city. This storage consists of cylindrical tanks 20 feet in diameter and 70 feet high

tanks 20 feet in diameter and 70 feet high above the main foundation slab and one interstice bin of practically 5,000 bus. capacity.

The grain is received over a constant self-locking steel rail dump and dumped to receiving hopper under driveway which delivers the grain by gravity to either of two steel boots located in a pit below the foundation slab. One elevator is equipped with 9x 5½" buckets and elevates the grain to cupola from which it seed to be slaved and the property of the state of from which it can be delivered to either of trom which it can be delivered to either of the three bins. The other leg is equipped with 9x5½" "V" buckets and elevates the grain to a head located 23½ feet above the slab, from which the grain is spouted by gravity to a cleaner located in the mill.

The machinery is operated by individual electric motors connected to the heads by silent chain drives. A Western man-lift is located in the center well for convenience in reaching the cupola and a steel ladder gives

reaching the cupola and a steel ladder gives access to the cupola in case of emergency. Another steel ladder leads from the workroom floor giving easy access to the pit in which the boots are located. The turnhead in the cupola is operated by cables from the

This building was designed and construction supervised by Miller, Holbrook, Warren & Co., of Decatur, Ill. The work being done by the Poole Co. on a cost plus percentage basis. The elevator supplies came from the Skillin & Richards Mfg. Co., every item

being stock stuff with the single exception of the half head on the long leg.

In spite of construction difficulties due to

delay in material, the structure was completed in record time, the greatest difficulty being the delivery of the necessary electric motors for operation.

A BILL to provide an Iowa Industrial Court to settle all disputes involving the making and marketing of food products and fuel has been introduced into the Iowa Legislature. The proposed court, which is very similar to the Kansas Industrial court, would have almost complete control over the essential industries.

Grain Co. Distributes Free Flour.

During the last annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Oklahoma City, the Sun Grain & Feed Co., of Guthrie, Okla, conducted a guessing contest for those in attendance. Everyone was requested to guess or estimate the total crop of wheat which would be produced in Oklahoma in 1920. The four closest guessers, were promised a 48-lb.

would be produced in Oklahoma in 1920. The four closest guessers were promised a 48-lb. sack of "Sun Gold" flour, manufactured by the Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co.

On Jan. 11, following the official announcement that the Oklahoma crop of wheat amounted to 46,240,000 bus., general manager F. G. Olson sent each of the 250 guessers a letter in which he told of the winner of the contest. The following winners and their letter in which he told of the winner of the contest. The following winners and their guesses follow: M. E. Pennington, Kingfisher, Okla., 46,250,000 bus.; Lloyd Laughlin, Gage, Okla., 45,000,000 bus.; Walter M. Browne, Memphis, Tenn., 49,000,000 bus., and W. W. Francis, Mountain View, Okla., 43,000,000 bus. 000,000 bus.



McKenzie Milling Co.'s Elevator at Taylorville, Ill.



Dallas, Tex.—The Wehrli-Jones Seed Co. has taken a lease on a building in which it will install a modern seed and poultry supply house.

Baltimore, Md.—Unsecured creditors of the bankrupt seed firm of J. Bolgiano & Son have accepted an offer of 40 cents on the dollar for their claims.

A GRAIN AND SEED show is to be conducted at Sibley, Ia., on Feb. 17 and 18. Prizes valued at many hundreds of dollars will be awarded and a record attendance and display is expected.

The PRIZE for the best quality wheat exhibited at the Indiana seed show at Purdue University and put up by Indiana seed dealers, grain dealers and mills went to George Sauerman, Crown Point, Ind.

"Spraying for the Alfalfa Weevil" is the title of a Bulletin, No. 1185, by the Buro of Entomology of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, describing the control of the weevil by arsenical sprays.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Seed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by Robert O. Strong for many years with the J. Charles McCullough Seed Co. Mr. Strong recently represented that company on the floor of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Fire which destroyed the elevator of the Donahue-Stratton Co. recently spread to the plant of the Courteen Seed Co. Writing of their loss the Courteen Seed Co. says: We are pleased to advise that our damage was very small and has not interfered with our operations in any way.

MAINE SEED handlers who every year make a practice of handling and distributing high grade seed potatoes to other sections of the country have been hard hit by the present high freight rates. In many instances the seed potatoes reaching destination carry a freight charge in excess of the value of the potatoes.

WAPAKONETA, O.—Louis H. Tangeman, pres. of the Ohio Seed Co., has been appointed receiver for the company. Liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$25,000. No definite estimate has as yet been made of the assets. The company recently suffered considerable loss when a freight train jumped the tracks and demolished some of its buildings.

DES Moines, IA.—Final estimates of Iowa's crop of seeds in 1920 follow: Total clover seed acreage of 134,000 acres yielded an average of 2 bus. per acre; the 270,000 acres of timothy yielded on an average of 4.9 bus. per acre, while the flax seed averaged 10 bus. per acre or 120,000 bus. in all.—Charles Marvin, chief, Iowa Crop Co-op. Reporting Service.

Kansas City, Mo.—The movement of kafir and milo from Texas and some Oklahoma points has practically been brought to a standstill by the fact that freight costs absorb the bulk of the gross returns. From most Texas points to Kansas City the rate on kafir is 50 cents a hundred pounds, which is over half the price delivered at Kansas City.—W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner Kansas City Board of Trade.

Toledo, O.—As a seed center this city has been recognized in the establishment by the Department of Agriculture of a branch of the Washington Seed Laboratory, under the supervision and with the backing of the Toledo Produce Exchange. Country shippers desiring to have seeds tested may have purity and germination tests made for a nominal fee. Samples for testing should be sent to A. Gassaway, see'y Produce Exchange.

RAINEY RIVER, ONT.—The Rainy River Cooperative Co. organized recently by the farmers in this locality will specialize in handling the seeds grown in the vicinity of Rainy River. This is a great clover seed terrtory.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Agricultural Seed Co. recently organized by A. W. Schisler has established an office in this city and will handle field seeds. Mr. Schisler formerly was connected with the A. W. Schisler Seed Co. also of this city.

SEED must be labeled when sold in Illinois even when the farmer sells to his neighbor, according to Albert C. Wilson, chief seed analyst in Illinois. A label containing the following has been approved by the attorney general: Common name ——; Noxious Weed Seeds ——; Seeds Present in Numbers Greater than 1 to 5,000 ——; Other Weed Seeds Present ——%. Inert matter ——%. A copy of the seed law may be secured by addressing the Chief Seed Analyst, De Witt Smith Building, Springfield, Ill. Seeds to be inspected by this department should go to the same address.

Lebanon, Ind.—A clover seed harvesting machine has been invented by John Herr of this city. It threshes the standing clover, removing only the ripe seed, and leaving everything green, to be plowed under if desired. Two horses draw the machine over the ground while the mechanism is driven by a small gasoline engine. Taking a 6-ft. swath a steel wire brush shatters off the seed pods from the dead ripe heads. Hulling cylinder, dust collector, a set of cleaning screens and fan operate with an elevator to discharge the seed into bags. Fields yielding little clover can be harvested profitably with this machine. One man does all the work. Seed hulled by this new machine cost less than \$1 per bushel, land rental not counted.

Toledo, O.—There has been considerable switching of February longs and shorts to March. Receipts here have been fair; much of it having been hedged sometime ago. Indiana farmers and dealers seem to be marketing more clover just now than any other section. Dealers here and elsewhere report a fair cash business and a good many inquiries, and if the actual demand improves it might help the market materially. On the other hand, if February and March longs become tired and sell out, lower prices would prevail. There is no doubt but what some seed is being bot in France but how much no one seems to know and further business may depend upon our prices, rates of exchange, ability to ship, etc. The selling of April has been hedging against purchases of foreign seed, those doing business no doubt being afraid of putting out the March.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Toledo, O.—Easier money is not probable before the end of the present seed season. Tight money increases receipts and restricts shipments. Stock here should be decreasing rather freely this time of year, but it increased 300 bags this week. It is now about 16,000 bags against 6,500 last year and 11,500 two years ago. February decrease last year was 2,510, two years ago 2,490, three years ago 6,030. March decrease is generally larger. April decrease is sometimes large but demand is usually about over by the tenth or fifteenth of April. Some of the February longs will probably ship their seed. Deliveries Tuesday were fair but not large. Longs were scattered but mostly seed dealers who may need the seed for their trade. Much will depend upon imports. They promise liberal during February and March. France has a large crop of good quality and needs the money. Timothy is still marking time. Bulls are still hopeful but have not received much encouragement so far. When will a good demand develop and make the situation more healthy? Stock here is around 70,000 bags against 103,000 last year.—C. A. King & Co.

YAKIMA, WASH.—The seed stocks of the Morgan & McCraig Co. were severely damaged when a large fire recently spread over part of the Yakima business section.

COWPEA SEEDS may be stored for a considerable time, if good, without loss of vitality and will not heat if sufficiently cured before threshing. Seed not properly cured soon loses its vitality.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

From the Seed Trade.

Paris, Ky.—We have had a good trade in blue grass seed. Contrary to our expectations, the export demand has been good, which in connection with the short crop both in Kentucky and Missouri has left only a limited supply for domestic use. We have had good domestic trade. Very little seed is left in farmers' hands, only four or five crops as far as we know, and these are mostly small ones. We look for every bushel of it to be consumed this season. In regard to clover seed, there is none of this harvested in this section. All things point to good demand. Altho it is early in the season, we have already booked many orders, and find a great many farmers yet wanting seed.—Chas. S. Brent

CARMEL, IND.—We do not have a surplus of red clover in our vicinity, in fact we doubt very much if there will be enough to supply the local demand. However we believe that there will be quite a little Mammoth to ship out. Our farmers are all waiting to buy their seed until time to sow. Last year at this time we had retailed quite an amount of the seed that we sold, this season we have sold practically nothing up to date. Farmers are very much dissatisfied with clover prices and as a general thing are holding their seed. We believe that the decrease in the price will stimulate the demand when farmers start actual buying. There has not been the usual number of acres seeded to clover in our community for the last two years, owing to the high price of seed.—C. Y. Foster & Son.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—We think there will be a considerable increase in the acreage devoted to the production of red clover over the past few years. There is a sentiment among farmers at present to seed their land down and decrease their acreage of corn, oats and other grain crops. The quality of seed in general in this territory is at least up to the average. There was a good deal of clover seed produced locally and it seems that farmers are as a rule having their seed tested to conform to the requirements of the Illinois Seed Law. This spirit of co-operation is interesting, as many of our neighboring states believed that farmers were opposed to any regulation governing the sale of seed grown on their own farms. The writer has never known a single instance where farmers here have objected in the least to having their seed tested. The quality of our 1920 crop of seed corn was equal to any ever produced on the Funk Farms, Ninety-five per cent of it was standing at shucking time and we secured a large stock of extra good seed.—H. H. Miller, mgr., Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Seeds Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January 1920 were as follows:

FLAXSEED.						
	Rece	eipts	-Shipr	-Shipments-		
	1921	1920	1921	1920		
Chicago, bus	46,000	200,000	2,000			
Duluth, bus	170,840		57,431	62,615		
Ft. William, bus.	364,160	102,763	19,783	62,997		
Milwaukee, bus	41.350	123,300	530			
Minneapolis, bus	277,000	340,400	22,380	19,250		
New York, bus,	1,600	,	,000	10,200		
Winnipeg, bus	421,400					
		THY.				
Chicago, lbs1	.706.000	2.283 000	2,600,000	2 013 000		
Milwaukee, lbs	125,130	32 640	151,669			
Toledo, bags	2.139	5 738	2 739	4 462		
,	CLO.	VER.	2,102	2,200		
Chicago, Ibs2	.288.000	2.154.000	1.383.000	1 695 000		
Milwankoo lhe	200 419	007 101	105 400	1,000,000		

Milwankee, lbs... 260,412 997,161 435,160 648,650 New York, bags. 1,550 2,354 Toledo, bags 7,693 7,866 9,167 7,367 OTHER GRASS SEEDS. Chicago, lbs.1,135,000 3,196,000 1,881,000 2,072,000

Grass Seed Dealers Meet.

The annual midwinter meeting of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n was held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, III., on Jan. 24 and 25.

One of the questions discussed which seemed to interest most of the seedsmen was the establishment of a uniform system of seed testing for the protection of the trade.

Most of those in attendance were very optimistic and say they expect a turn for the better in the seed business in the near future.

After the final session adjourned the dealers were the guests of the Albert Dickinson Co., and were conducted thru the company's enormous Chicago plant.

Forage Plant Seed Imports Still Decreasing.

Imports of forage plant seeds during December reported by the Buro of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture continue to decrease. Receipts for the six months ending

December show a corresponding decrease.

The December, 1920, imports as reported

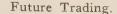
in pounds follows:

Alfalfa, 215,109; blue grass, 142,700; brome grass, 3,300; alsike, 217,900; crimson clover, 88,000; red clover, none; mixtures of white and alsike clover, none; mixtures of red and alsike clovers, 900; mixtures of alsike and timothy, none; broom corn, none; fox tail millet, 30,000; orchard grass, none; rape, 372,-000; red top, none; English rye grass, 145,800; Italian rye grass, 66,900; timothy, none; hairy vetch, 44,000, and spring vetch, 23,000.

Imports in pounds during December, 1919

follow: Alfalfa, 215,100; blue grass, 49,900; brome grass, 23,400; alsike, 900,000; crimson clover, 277,200; red clover, 2,306,000; white clover, 33,000; mixtures of white and alsike clovers, 1,200; mixtures of red and alsike clovers, none; mixtures of alsike and timothy, none; broom corn, none; foxtail millet, 7,000; orchard grass, 317,200; rape, 1,326,000; red top, 800; English rye grass, 370,100; Italian rye grass, 324,900; timothy, none; hairy vetch, 91,000, and spring vetch, 125,900.

HAVANA, CUBA,—I am not at present interested in the grain business.—Anselmo Torres.



BY B. E. CLEMENT, PRES. GRAIN DEALERS NAT'L

Future trading is engaging the attention of Congress, the trade and the country. I confess my limitations in discussing this subject. I have my views and would be recreant to my duty did I not express them. The exchanges are great institutions and any legislation designed to prevent free and open trading would be a calamity. No method can be devised to prevent fluctuating values.

Values must fluctuate to record changing

sentiment and to be compensatory for changed conditions. No power on earth has the right to say how fast or how wide these fluctua-tions should be. Fluctuation should not be the result of manipulation and if as has been charged any fluctuation up or down is the result of manipulation, fake sales or combination the Exchanges should absolutely put a stop to it. Those guilty should be expelled as top to it. Those guilty should be expelled as perpetrators of fraud and unworthy to be associated with an honorable institution. Honorable grain men whether members of the Exchanges or not should not countenance any act of bad faith or fraudulent practice. The course of the market in recent months

cannot by any process of reasoning be ascribed to the exchanges or the business of future The business superstructure of the nation began caving in from the top, gathering momentum with the accession of each injured and depressed line of industry to the ranks of those forced to curtailment of operation and production. The market merely reflected the conditions registering new low levels as the situation became more acute. This was a very unfortunate experience but there should be no disposition to destroy the Exchanges for functioning in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

My own conviction is that the exchanges

whose instrumentalities afford a means of speculation have done as much to protect the farmer and insure for him a good price for his grain as any and all other instrumentalities combined. I saw the Cotton Exchanges closed during the war and on account of lack of information and a closed market cotton men were enabled to buy cotton on a much larger margin. If we had no exchanges, or trading on them limited to those who actually owned grain the market would

be too narrow. The result would be that successful hedge protection would be practically impossible and cost handlers would unnecessarily exact a wider margin of profit.

Unlimited short sales of any given crop before it is harvested is to my mind of doubtful value. Such practice may render manipulation possible, and manipulation should not be tolerated. The correction of any such evil should come from within the Exchange where there is familiarity with the practices and knowledge that will enable them to apply the proper remedy instead of making it necessary for Congress to act. Every facility of the Exchanges should be defensible. No practice should be encouraged or continued that has no useful or honorable purpose. The grain dealers of this nation want no advantage of producers. Our facilities are desired and framed to serve advantageously the whole nation.

Bulk Grain Handling For California.

A concentrated movement for the establishment of bulk grain handling in California is being made by the California Farm Buro Elvtr. Corporation, some of whose officers are Geo. Sawyer, Modesta, pres.; T. A. Kilkenny, Dixon, vice-pres.; E. A. Lindstrom, Oralnd, member of the executive board, and Grant W. Kenny, mgr. for the company at Oakland. These four men are touring the state in a determined effort to abolish sack handling of grain. Many towns have already signified their intention of building an elevator at once. In explaining the movement, Pres. Sawyer

The California Farm Bureau Elevator Corporation, incorporated for \$1,000,000, has been created by the California Farm Bureau federation as an activity of its grain department for the purpose of establishing the bulk handling of grain in California, and relieving the California grain growers of the tremendous sack burden.

This organization is created on a co-operative plan developed from the best experience of the Canadian grain growers, associated raisin growers and other successful farm organizations.

The first object, the securing of a terminal outlet for such grain, has been overcome by securing control of a new \$1,000,000 elevator at Oakland.

The next task is the construction of the country elevators, to which the grain is de-

livered by the farmers.

This campaign has been started by a series of farmer meetings throughout the grain sections. The farmers are agreeing to put up an amount of money equal to what they paid for sacks last year, which sum of 25c for each sack will erect a concrete elevator. and forever eliminate the necessity of buying more sacks, sack sewers and sack bucks.

OATS IN WESTERN CANADA are still in the shock and will never be threshed if the prices do not advance considerably, it is alleged.

ROUMANIA'S GRAIN may no longer be exported unless a corresponding exchange of goods is made. The Roumanian Government issued this order because of the prevailing adverse rate of exchange.

A New Pearl Barley.

One of the new productions of Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., is a white barley,

shown in the engraving.

The old, well-known Nepaul beardless, hullless barley was admittedly the best for as yielding a large crop in the shortest time; but the grain was lacking in uniformity.

By careful selection over many years Bur-

bank has produced the new barley which is also beardless and hull-less, but white. It produces a great crop of unusually large, white grain of superior weight and quality. The fat and pearly kernels thresh out clean like wheat



New Pearl Barley of Luther Burbank

File Claims Quickly, Warns Traffic League.

Regarding the filing of claims against carriers, which arose during the period of federal control, Cyrus B. Stafford, mgr. Department of Traffic, Division of Liquidation Claims, U. S. Railroad Administration, in circular No. 3, dated Jan. 28, says:

Under date of Dec. 15, 1920, circular No. 2 was distributed directing attention to section 206, S C, of the Transportation Act, 1920, with respect to the handling of reparation claims.

In view of the short period remaining for the filing of such claims with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the carriers should accept no further claims against the Director General advising the claimants that it will be impossible for the Director General to take action on such claims before March 1, 1921.

The National Industrial Traffic League, warning shippers in circular No. 315, dated Jan. 26, says

We called the attention of our members to this provision of the Transportation Act,

Sept. 14, 1920; and Jan. 8, 1921.

While in Washington last week, your Executive Sec. J. H. Beck, called upon Mr. Stafford, and discussed the situation with There is no disposition on the part of the division, to bar claims by the expiration of the statutory period. On the other hand the division will co-operate, in so far as it may properly do so, in the filing of claims with the Commission, prior to March 1, 1021

Please take notice, however, that it is YOUR business to see that your claims are filed. You must take the initiative. You must not rely upon the Division of Liquidation Claims to file your claims with the Commission, unless you follow the course suggested by its Manager, viz:

by its Manager, viz:

"If you desire me to do so, you will send me a letter (in duplicate), addressed to the Interstate Commerce Commission, stating the amount of your claim, the reasons why you think the rate charged is unreasonable, that you have suffered damage, and that you are transmitting your claim papers for the purpose of filing in accordance with the Act. I will attach your claim papers to the letter and transmit to the Commission. These details are required under the rules of the Commission."

We respectfully suggest that if you have any unadjusted claims for reparation, in the hands of the United States Railroad Administration, that you address a letter, in substantially the following form, in duplicate, sending one copy to Geo. B. McGinty, Sec'y, Interstate Commerce Commission, and one to Cyrus B. Stafford, Manager, Division of Liquidation Claims, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.:

Administration, Washington, D. C.:

Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen: I submit herewith papers in claim for \$——, involving shipment of —— cars of —— from —— to ———, moving during the period of Federal control.
The charges assessed on these shipments were unreasonable and violative of Sections 1, 2, 3 and (or) 4, also Section 10 of the Federal Control Act. The rates charged were unreasonable and were subsequently adjusted, the details of which are shown in the papers.

This company paid and bore the charges, and suffered damage to the extent of the difference between the rates charged and the reasonable rates which were subsequently established.

I, therefore, ask that this claim be recorded against the Director General as Agent in accordance with Section 296 (c) of the Transportation Act, 1920, and that the claim be placed in line for settlement.

Care should be taken to give all the essen-

Care should be taken to give all the essential information and give it correctly.

The time is getting short within which to file claims, and if claims have to be returned for further information or correspondence ensues, they may be barred before the papers are completed.

If your claim papers are now in the hands f the Division of Liquidation Claims, U. S. Railroad Administration, we recommend that you use the form of letter above, and if you desire to take extra precautions, you might "register" both the letter to the Commission, and to the DIVISION.

We are of the opinion that if claimants can show delivery of a letter to the Commission

giving the information substantially as called for in the above form, that that will constitute a "filing of the claim" within the meaning of the law, even without the supporting papers, but the supporting papers should acpapers, but the supporting papers should accompany the letter, if they are in your possession. If they are in the possession of the U. S. Railroad Administration, it will forward them upon receipt of the letter addressed to Cyrus B. Stafford, Manager, Division of Liquid Claims Claims uidation Claims.

Deductions to Cover Natural Shrinkage on Railroad Claims.

BY OWEN L. COON.

There seems to be some uncertainty in the minds of grain dealers as to the amount of natural shrinkage which the railroads are at the present time allowed to deduct. Any the present time allowed to deduct. Any claims arising during Federal Control the proper deduction according to Order No. 57 of the Railroad Administration is 1-8 of 1% on ALL grain. On claims arising since March 1st, 1920, the deduction of 1-4 of 1% applies to corn and 1-8 of 1% on oats and wheat. The increased amount you deduct on corn is by virtue of the tariff now on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It should be borne in mind that this deduction for natural shrinkage is based upon the loading weight of the car. Some grain dealers apparently believe it is only on the amount of shortage. Where the claim is small and is on corn, the size of the car being large, you can readily see the amount that must be cut off of the claim reduces some claims to zero.

Brief for Shippers on Uniform B/L.

The B/L proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 4844 is objected to by the carriers because it eliminates the provisions respecting liability for carload shipments at non-agency stations, extends carrier's liability as insurer during free time

Frank T. Bentley. chairman of the B/L Com'ite of the National Industrial Traffic League, by Attorneys L. M. Walter and J. S. Burchmore, on Jan. 27 filed a brief taking up the B/L section by section, and concluding

with the following:

up the B/L section by section, and concluding with the following:

Shippers of the country desire a single form of B/L for both interstate and intrastate traffic. They recognize, however, that the Commission is primarily prescribing a form of B/L for interstate shipments. In some states the provisions of law may be such as to permit a less degree of liability on state shipments than exists on interstate shipments. Carriers in such cases may desire to retain the form of B/L which permits the restricted liability. The query naturally arises whether a difference in liability on state shipments and interstate shipments may not be just as obnoxious to the discrimination, sections of the Interstate Commerce Act as is a difference in rates. It may, therefore, easily come to pass that the terms and conditions prescribed by the Commission in this proceeding will apply not only to interstate traffic, but to all traffic of the carriers except traffic destined to or received from a non-adjacent foreign country. It is believed that the form originally prescribed by the Commission, with the slight modifications herein proposed, will meet the requirements of the statute and of good practice. We have no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Commission to prescribe the form and substance of the B/L, as carried in Bentley's Exhibit 1, and as modified by the agreement between the Western carriers and the B/L Com'ite of the League. We hope the carriers, out of an abundance of good sense and a desire to cooperate not only with the Commission and adopt such form as shall be prescribed by the Commission in this proceeding.

The changes suggested by the League at the meeting Dec. 16 were published in full

The changes suggested by the League at the meeting Dec. 16 were published in full on page 1172 of the Grain Dealers Journal

Corn consumption per capita per year in the United States for years 1909 to 1913, averaged 281/2 bus. Austria Hungary was the next largest corn eater, during the same period, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per capita per year.

H. W. Rogers Dead.

Henry W. Rogers, a pioneer grain dealer of Chicago, Ill., died Jan. 27 at the age of 89, after an illness of two years due to com-

plications incident to old age.

A native of Bath, New York, he engaged in the ship chandler business at Buffalo and continued in that trade until 1860, when he went to Clinton, Ia., and for a year was en-

gaged in the grain business.

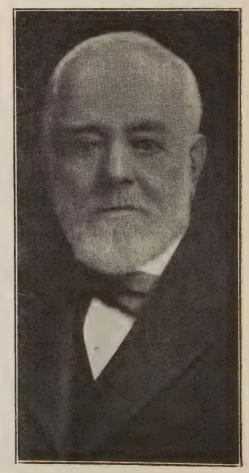
In 1862, having removed to Chicago, he formed the firm of H. W. Rogers & Co. A few years later the firm name was Rogers & Annan, and then H. W. Rogers & Bro. On his retirement in 1919 he was pres. of the nis retirement in 1919 he was pres. of the Rogers Grain Co. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1862 and served a term as pres. in 1881, and had been a director for many years earlier. He was the third oldest member of the Board and his firm had successfully proceed that was a first and for the second that th cessfully passed thru wars, fire, and financial panics for 52 years.

He is survived by a brother, James

Rogers.

British maximum price for home grown wheat has been removed and wheat may now be freely imported into England.

Some effort on the part of the Argentine government not to submit to this domination of foreign buyers and the consequent depression of its wheat prices is indicated by an attempt of that government to levy a fluctuating export tax should prices decline further. Indications are the British will abandon control of the wheat trade in the near future. That would relieve in a measure the present intolerable situation in which government agencies, either by deliberate combination or exchange of information, are influencing our price levels. Unless this action is taken nothing remains for us except to set up protection for the American farmer by creating an agency strong enough to meet that kind of buying pressure.-Julius H. Barnes.



H. W. Rogers, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—R. B. Jones, formerly mgr. for the Marco Mills, opened a warehouse Feb. 1 and is handling grain, hay and seed under the firm name of R. B. Jones & Co.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—The Arkansas Mill & Grain Co. has incorporated for \$100,000 and will take over the property of the Hoxie Milling Co. P. H. Schwegman is pres.; C. C. Cherry, vice-pres., and R. W. Moore, sec'y-treas.

CALIFORNIA

Anaheim, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Mills Co. has completed a new warehouse of reinforced concrete, 60x100 ft.

Durham, Cal.—An elvtr. will be built at this station by farmers interested in the new bulk handling idea of the Farmers State Elvtr. Federation.

Riverside, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Mills Co. has remodeled its plant here and completed a new 50x122 ft. mission style warehouse of reinforced concrete.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Mills Co. has a reinforced concrete warehouse with 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space, under construction. It is of mission architectural style and will be completed this month.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The report that the Albers Bros. Milling Co. was closing its grain offices in California with the exception of the one in this city, is erroneous. Only the branch at El Centro has been closed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Mill Co. has bot 2 lots, 150x300 ft., and will build a new elvir. and warehouses. As some of the property bot is leased, the company can not begin operations until the leases have expired and plans for the improvements to be made are somewhat tentative.

Sacramento, Cal.—The "California Warehouse Act." sponsored by the state Farm Buro Federation, has been introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Van Bernard. The bill asks for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the preliminary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the act which provides that the state director of agriculture be invested with the authority to investigate storage facilities of the state and to classify according to grade the grain or other products stored. Any person or persons applying to the director for a license to operate a warehouse must post a bond with the director and pay a reasonable fee for the examination and inspection of his proposed warehouse. Grain and other products will be weighed and certificates issued by the director

CANADA

Red Deer, Sask.—The Kenny Farm Agency, Ltd., has completed its new elvtr. and mill.

Rosetown, Sask.—J. L. French, formerly mgr. of the Royal Grain Co., is now engaged in the grain business on his own account here.

Ft. William, Ont.—Mail addressed to the Lakeport Elvtr. Co., Ltd., is returned with the notation, "Out of Business" and "Unclaimed."

Rainy River, Ont.—Farmers have organized the Rainy River Co-op. Co. and will handle grain. A grain cleaning warehouse is in operation.

Kessock, Sask.—A number of grain checks recently disappeared from the elvir. office of J. B. Gibson and some of them have since been cashed at Yorkton. Two suspects have been arrested and one of them has been released.

Fort William, Ont.—The report that Elvtrs. "A" and "C" would be sold to the Northern Navigation Co. to be torn down so that the site might be used for a dock and freight sheds is denied both by the navigation company and the Can. Pac. Ry. Co., owners of the elvtrs.

Winnipeg, Man.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., in its 14th annual report gives the following interesting statistics: Seven elvtrs. were completed by the company, 4 in Alberta, at Bentley, Big Valley, Rimbey and Loyalist, the last one replacing a house burned. In Manitoba 3 were built, at Dutton Siding, Gunton and Chillon Siding. Two flat grain warehouses were completed at Stornoway, Sask., and Angusville, Man. A warehouse is under construction at Morrin, Alta., and 4 elvtrs. are under construction in the same province. Five flour warehouses, 3 coal sheds and 2 machinery warehouses were also built by the company during the fiscal year. The company owns 150 elvtrs., 148 flour warehouses in Alberta. In Saskatchewan it has 36 elvtrs., 30 flour and 1 machinery warehouses and 27 coal sheds, while in Manitoba there are 32 elvtrs. owned and 129 operated under lease, 55 flour and 5 machinery warehouses and 39 coal sheds or a total of 218 elvtrs. owned, and 129 under lease making total operated of 347 elvtrs., 233 flour warehouses, 188 coal sheds and 8 machinery warehouses. The company also owns and operates Terminal Elvtr. "H" at Port Arthur. In the year 1919-1920 the company handled 24,503,237 bus. of all grains and had at the close of the fiscal year a net profit of \$306,387.39.

COLORADO

Hyde (Yuma p. o.), Colo.—F. W. Hoobler, mgr. for M. J. Wagey, is dead.

Eaton, Colo.—Arthur Long is now mgr. for the Potato Growers Co-op. Co.

Ft. Collins, Colo.—Toliver & Kinney have formed a partnership here and will incorporate for \$50,000.

Fort Collins, Colo.—The new 65,000-bu. concrete elvir. of the Colorado Mill & Elvir. Co. is now in operation. The Burrell Engineering & Constr. Co. had the contract.

Steamboat Springs, Colo.—Since the Farmers Grain Co. has commenced to handle grain here, we do not.—Watson Merc. Co. (The new Farmers Elvtr. was recently completed.)

Wray, Colo.—Ernest Leiber, who has been connected with the office of the Logan Bros. Grain Co. here, has been transferred to Kansas City, Mo., where he will have charge of the coarse grain department for the company.

Denver, Colo.—Judge Pollack of the United States Court has signed a decree perpetually enjoining Charles R. McLain Brokerage Co., with a chain of offices there and in other Colorado cities, from using N. Y. Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade quotations, and giving the defendant thirty days to close. McLain agreed to the terms before judgment was rendered and asked only sufficient time to liquidate. Chas. R. McLain, who is alleged to control the company, was expelled from membership in the Chicago Board of Trade in June, 1900, for alleged "bucket shop" transactions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D. C.—Thomson & McKinnon of Chicago, Ill., have opened a branch office here with Herbert H. Brown as mgr.

IDAHO

Moscow, Idaho.—The Mark P. Miller Milling Co. has been given judgment by the district court of Latah County against the Wrenn & Greenough Land Co. for the value of wheat represented by two warehouse tickets issued by defendant at its warehouse at Fenn, Ida. The defense was that the 2,000 bus. had already been delivered to others, but the court held a warehouseman could not deliver grain without surrender of the receipts.

ILLINOIS

Sciota, Ill.—Geo. Shultz is now mgr. of the 2 elvtrs. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Catlin, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will make an effort to increase its capital stock.

Browns, III.—I operate one elvtr. and it is the one I built in 1918.—E. H. Morris.

Wyanet, Ill.—Elmer Bickford has succeeded Will Teece as mgr. for the Wyanet Grain Co. Piper City, Ill.—C. E. Miller has succeeded C. T. Hupp as mgr. for the Farmers Grain Co.

Aurora, Ill.—We have discontinued our office in this city.—Chas. J. Willems, W. E. Lowitz & Co.

Yorkville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has voted to double its capital stock, making it \$40,000.

Arthur, Ill.—F. W. DeHart, who recently sold his elvtr. at Williamsburg (Arthur p. o.), is now at Moweaqua.

Forreston, Ill.—I am now mgr. for the B. P. Hill Grain Co. here.—Victor Kinman, formerly at Axtell, Neb.

Dundee, Ill.—Walter Deoderlien, of St. Charles, has succeeded Charles Rudinski as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Martinsville, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Cooper Milling Co. is returned marked "unclaimed" and "out of business."

Bonfield, Ill.—E. N. Taylor is sole owner of the Bonfield Grain & Lbr. Co. and will operate it under the old name.

Roseville, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Co. a banquet was served and an entertainment given.

Cabery, Ill.—J. F. Schumacher has leased the elvtr. and grain business of Porch & Porch, for whom he was formerly mgr.

Putnam, Ill.—Burglars recently entered the office of the Putnam Grain Co. and got away with \$77 and some valuable papers.

Bradford, Ill.—A Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated here for \$40,000 with Owen Sharkey as temporary see'y.

Cropsey, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new distributing system and new spouts. J. E. Woolston had the contract.

Rochester, III.—The report that Milton Green had bot an elvtr. here is wrong. Milton Green & Co. operate at Berry and Breckinridge.

Gridley, Ill.—J. H. Claudon has bot his father's interest in Rathbun & Claudon, but there will be no change in name. I am mgr.—J. P. Guingrich

Missal, Ill.—R. E. Jacobs is now mgr. for the Farmers Grain Co., succeeding H. E. Crum, who is now mgr. of the Farmers Co-op., Elvtr. Co. at Leonard.

Niantic, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now operating on the co-op. basis and is known as the Farmers Co-op. Co. The capital stock is now \$30,000.

Bardolph, Ill.—The Bardolph Co-op. Ass'n has secured an option on the elvtr. of Vivian Kepple and will buy it as soon as sufficient funds are raised.

Ulrich (Lovington p. o.), Ill.—Our company has changed hands but will still operate as the Farmers Grain & Produce Co., the old name. I am mgr.—O. L. Dickson.

Stark, Ill.—Wm. Gorman, who owned and operated 2 elvtrs. here, died at St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, after a few days' illness, Jan. 28. He was 57 years old.

Heyworth, Ill.—Ernest Bumpus, former mgr. for the Rantoul Grain Co., Rantoul, has succeeded G. Hieronymus as mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. here.

Graymont, Ill.—The Graymont Co-op. Co. has succeeded the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and has increased the capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000. The change is in the name only.

Rantoul, Ill.—Chas. Bauman was re-elected mgr. for the Rantoul Grain Co. at the recent annual meeting of the company. A livestock shipping department is to be added.

Leonard, Ill.—H. C. Crum, formerly mgr. for us, is now mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.—Farmers Grain Co., Missal. (Mr. Crum succeeds Geo. H. Spainhower.)

Cairo, Ill.—A. E. Rust has succeeded W. L. Duncan as chairman of the Traffic Com'ite of the Board of Trade and John Thistlewood has succeeded W. G. Cunningham as sec'y.

New members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Murray & Wilber, Champaign, Ill.; Wm. J. Lyons, Dimmick, Ill., postoffice, LaSalle; and J. E. McCann Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo, Ill.

Warren, Ill.—We have completed the remodeling of our elvtr. and have built a new office and installed a Bauer Attrition Mill.—Emmett T. Scott, mgr. Warren Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Momence. Ill.—Smith & Hobart have a new ear corn elvtr. of 3,000 bus. capacity built by Geo. Saathoff. It is equipped with one leg, 15x7 buckets, chain feeding dump and a 5-h.p. motor.

Laura, Ill.—I am now located at Galesburg.— E. W. Davis, of Davis Bros. & Co., who recently sold their elvtr. to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. (W. M. Magnusen is mgr. for the new company.)

Gurney, Ill.—M. J. Murray, owner of elvtrs. here and at Pleasant Plains, has resigned as cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Ashland and will devote his time to his elvtr. and grain interests

Hillsdale, Ill.—We have bot the elvtr. of J. F. Butzer as well as the lumber and coal yards owned by him. We will take possession Mar. 1.—John Woodburn, pres. Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Montgomery, Ill.—The new 75,000-bu. concrete elvtr. and sheep feed plant of the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co. is now in operation. The Burrell Engineering & Constr. Co. were the designers and contractors.

Durand, Ill.—Edward Graham, of Graham, Bros. Co., is a patient at the General Hospital at Freeport, where he underwent an operation for gall stones. He is reported to be recovering rapidly.

Momence, Ill.—Tablor & Son are now operating their new 15,000-bu. cribbed ironclad elvtr. built by Geo. Saathoff and equipped with Western Line machinery, one leg, Hall Distributor and a 7½-h.p. motor.

Kings, Ill.—I am now mgr. as well as pres. of the White Rock Elvtr. Co. Have taken over the managership since John C. Scott, former mgr., left to manage the elvtr. for the Farmers Grain Co. at Byron.—Geo. W. King.

Oquawka, Ill.—The Oquawka Grain & Supply Co. has been incorporated for \$6,500 by C. E. Fair, who will be mgr., Geo. C. Richmond and Wm. Schlotzhauer, who was formerly mgr. for the old company. The new company takes over the local elvtr.

Sidney, III.—The Sidney Grain Co. has been made defendant in a suit brot by the John T. Fahey Grain Co. to recover \$5,000. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant company on Jan. 13, 1917, agreed to deliver 10,000 bus. of corn and defaulted on the contract.

German Valley (now Meekin). Ill.—We held our annual meeting Jan. 24 and the following officers were chosen: John Rademaker, pres.; Geo. Denekas, vice-pres.; Lewis Fosha, sec'ytreas.; and myself, mgr. We will build coal sheds next spring.—Roy Rademaker, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

Tallmadge (St. Anne p. o.), Ill.—The Tallmadge Grain Co. is now operating a new cribbed, iron clad elvtr. of 8,000 bus. capacity equipped with one leg, one dump and oil engine. The new office has a 6-ton Howe Scale. U. S. Line machinery was used. Geo. Saathoff had the contract.

Meredosia, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed a 10,000-bu. ear corn elvtr. to be operated in connection with its 50,000-bu. elvtr. The equipment includes 1 leg. with 15x7 buckets, chain feed conveyors, one dump and 150-bu. Howe Hopper Scale placed in cupola to weigh ear corn to car for shipment. G. Saathoff had the contract.

Esmond, Ill.—The 30,000-bu, cribbed ironclad elvtr, of the Farmers Grain Co, is equipped with one elvtr, leg, 2 dump sinks, Hall Distributor, Richardson 10-bu. Hopper Scale, automatic dump and a 100-h.p. Fairbanks Engine. The company also has a new office equipped with a 10-ton wagon and truck dump and scale. Geo. Saathoff had the contract.

Girard, Ill.—The elvtr., flour and feed business of W. F. Alford was recently purchased by local farmers and business men together with L. C. Canham of Canham & Co., Virden. Mr. Canham will be gen. mgr. and have general charge but Jess Groast, who was with Mr. Alford, has been retained as local mgr. We are incorporated for \$15,000 and will operate the business.—Girard Grain Co.

Spring Valley, Ill.—The charters of the Spring Valley Grain Shipping Co. and the Spring Valley Elvtr. Co. were revoked by the circuit court recently for failure to file with the sec'y of state their annual reports as required by law.

Plainfield, Ill.—The elvtr. of the Plainfield Grain Co. has been completed and is receiving grain. The two elvtrs, which the new one replaces will be wrecked and sold. The present office will be moved across the street from the new house, which is 68x31 ft. on the ground and 110 ft. high.

Springfield, Ill.—If the bill introduced by H. J. Tice to prohibit the shooting of quail and partridges for five years becomes a law the crops of the state will suffer less damage from worms and insects. and the farmers will have more food to sell. But why permit the slaughter of these friends of the farmer at any time?

Bondville, Ill.—Work has been started on the foundations for our new 50,000-bu. studded elvtr. which will be equipped with two 10-h.p. motors, automatic scale, manlift, 2 dumps, 2 stands of elvtrs. with 15x6-in. V-shape buckets. G. A. Saathoff has the contract. The elvtr. will replace the house burned July 21, 1920.—M. A. Kirk.

Manhattan, Ill.—When John C. Baker, of Baker, Jones & Co., died Dec. 24, 1919, he left a will directing that the one-third interest he owned in the banking and grain business here and at Brisbane should be held in trust for a term of five years by the trustee of the estate, Benjamin Jones. The instrument stipulated that all profits from the business should also be held by the trustee. However, the heirs desired to sell Mr. Baker's interest in the business to his partners, Frank R. and Benjamin D. Jones after deducting the \$24,000 indebtedness of Mr. Baker to the firm. Judge Drew, on Jan. 20, sanctioned the plan and the partners will buy the property, paying the difference between its value and Mr. Baker's indebtedness to the firm.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Continental Grain Co. incorporated for \$10,000 by Frederick and Simon Mayer.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for February has been set at 7% per annum.

The National Elvtr. has been declared regular to July 1 by the directors of the Board of

We are discontinuing our office here.—Charles K. Templeton, Chicago mgr. for Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., Portland, Ore.

. H. J. Mayer is now in the cash grain department of E. F. Leland & Co., having terminated his connection with C. H. Thayer & Co. He will travel for his company.

New members of the Board of Trade are John F. Barrett, Henry M. Ferguson, Chas. P. Squire, Harry N. Bell, Thos. J. Brodnax, Raymond P. Oleson and H. B. Stephens.

The Board of Trade memberships of Emil Rothschild, C. W. L. Kassuba, N. L. Carpenter, Stephen A. Burke, James M. Smith, Chas. G. Lewis and the estate of W. S. Rosenbaum have been transferred.

Claiborne Adams, well known to the grain trade in this city and St. Louis, died Jan. 26 at the age of 52, at El Paso, Tex., where for several years he has been see'y and mgr. for the E! Paso Grain & Milling Co.

David O'Connor, who was expelled from membership in the Board of Trade because he was convicted of a criminal charge, was reinstated Feb. 1 when the state supreme court decided that he was entitled to a new trial.

The Brooks Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has taken a lease of and is operating the small elvtr. of the American Malting Co. at Bliss and Hickory streets. E. R. Anderson, formerly with Frank J. Delany at Cragin, is assistant mgr.

Chas. H. Stone has taken over the business of G. W. Stone & Co. G. W. Stone has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1877 and will retain his membership but will retire from active business on account of failing health.

Former Pres. Leslie F. Gates of the Board of Trade was presented with a platinum watch and chain in appreciation of the good work he has done for the exchange in the capacity of president and also special representative at Washington. Sec'y Mauff made the presentation speech in behalf of the members presenting the gift.

Bernard A. Eckhart, pres. of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., has bot the 3-story warehouse of T. W. Keelin & Co. from Thos. W. Keelin for \$125,000. Mr. Keelin was recently indicted by the grand jury in connection with an alleged \$1,000,000 short weight plot. Prior to the reported indictment of T. W. and W. H. Keelin the company had purchased and begun remodeling the warehouse but had not used it. The property will be leased to John W. Eckhart & Co. and possession will be given Mar. 1.

The blackboard on which the outside markets are posted has been raised to an elevated position, greatly increasing its usefulness to traders on the floor. Many years ago it was in plain sight of the pits, but the oats and wheat fluctuations of two of the outside markets proved such a distraction to traders in those pits that the officers of the Board had the blackboard removed to an obscure position where it remained until Jan. 31, Robert Livingstone, who was then floor manager for F. H. Peavey & Co., got up a petition with 300 signers to have the blackboard remain in plain sight, but before it could be presented to the directors, one night half the board was removed, and he dropped the matter.

Charles Barnes Pierce, for many years a resident of Riverside, died at Wellesley, Mass., Jan. 25, at the age of 60. Mr. Pierce lived in Lexington, Mass., until he went to Chicago where he entered the grain trade. For more than 10 years he was a director of the company now known as the Bartlett Frazier Co. and at the time of his death was vice-pres. of the company. He retired from active business about 2 years ago. He was a member of the Board of Trade for many years and served several terms as a director of the exchange. During the war Mr. Pierce was selected by the big elvtr. interests of the country to act as their representative at Washington, to expedite crop movements and aid the Government in other ways in connection with grain supplies. He is survived by his wife and 2 daughters. Burial was at Newton, Mass.

INDIANA

Upland, Ind.—W. W. Pearson is spending the winter at Orlando, Fla.

Knightstown, Ind.—The Hungate Co. has let contract for a new mill and elvtr.

Macy Ind.—Guy I. Kenner has bot the Macy

Macy, Ind.—Guy L. Kepner has bot the Macy Elvtr. and Feed Mill and will take possession Mar. 1.

Dailey (Penfield p. o.), Ind.—S. P. Cunning-ham, formerly mgr. for Farmers Elvtr. Co., is now at Earl Park.

Hortonville, Ind.—We bot the elvtr. of the Horton Elvtr. Co. R. Wood, Westfield, is our sec'y.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Aylesworth (Veedersburg p. o.), Ind.—I amstill owner of the Aylesworth Elvtr. Co.—Freeman Knowles, Veedersburg.

Kingman, Ind.—P. M. Williams of Hillsboro is now mgr. of the grain and milling department of the Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—We have added a small lumber yard to our grain and coal business.—H. C. Wolcott, mgr. Rolling Prairie Grain Co.

Markle, Ind.—We are remodeling our elvtr. and changing from steam to electric power.— E. J. Walter, mgr. Mardenis Equity Exchange.

Honey Creek, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Milling Co. has succeeded the Farmers Milling & Supply Co. The company operates the only elvtr.

So. Whitley, Ind.—Clarence Knepper has succeeded me as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.—A. J. Quick, now mgr. Richvalley Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Richvalley.

Columbia City, Ind.—O. L. Torbet has succeeded Sam Western as mgr. for the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., Mr. Western having resigned to go back to farming.

Earl Park, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been overhauled and new clutches, rope drive and sheller put in. J. E. Woolston had the contract.

Wheatland, Ind.—We have reorganized and reincorporated our company and now operate as the Wheatland Elvtr. Co., succeeding the old Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.—Wheatland Elvtr.

Nortonburg (Hope p. o.), Ind.—I own and operate the only elvtr. at this station. Holder & Schumaker used to operate a portable elvtr. here but have not done so for some time.—H. Griffith.

Wabash, Ind.—We are out of the grain bustness at present. F. R. Daugherty now owns the elvtr. of the King Grain Co. and operates under our old name.—King Grain Co.

Morecco, Ind.—The Morecco Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the latter company is out of business. I own and operate the only other elvtr. here.—M. Duffy.

Monroeville, Ind.—H. O. White has succeeded Geo. Knecht as mgr. for the Equity Union Exchange. Mr. White was formerly prop. of the H. O. White Grain & Hay Co. but has closed out that business.

Boyleston, Ind.—Earl Ogle, mgr. for the Mc-Cardle-Black Grain Co., has bot the interests of Otto Lefforge and Cecil Wallace in the Boyleston Grain Co. Mr. Ogle and C. W. Minor now own the elvtr.

Silver Lake, Ind.—The recently incorporated Silver Lake Elvtr. Co. has bot the elvtr. of Kinsey Bros, and will not build an elvtr. as planned. Possession of the elvtr. and coal yard will be given Mar. 1.

Union Center, Ind.—The Union Center Co-op. Equity Union Exchange has been organized with a capital stock of \$40,000 by Geo. Brown, pres., and Wm. Weiler, see'y-treas. An elvtr. will be operated by the company.

Richvalley. Ind.—I have succeeded (L. F. Culpeper as mgr. for the Richvalley Co-op. Elvtr. Co. We are adding lumber as a side line to our business.—A. J. Quick, formerly mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., So. Whitley.

Columbus, Ind.—H. Griffith, the oldest active grain dealer in this county, who owns and operates an elvtr. here and at Nortonburg, is dangerously ill. He is past 80 and has been in the grain business for the last 50 years or more.

Montpelier, Ind.—The elvtr. of H. L. Walker containing 45,000 bus. of grain, burned at midnight, Jan. 24. The elvtr. was of frame construction covered with iron but burned rapidly. It is that the blaze was due to defective wiring. Several hundred pounds of wool were also burned. Loss on elvtr \$15,000, on grain \$14,000. both covered by insurance.

Sullivan, Ind.—The recently incorporated Sullivan Mill & Elvtr. Co. has negotiated for the elvtr. of the old Sullivan Mill & Elvtr. Co. here and at New Lebanon. It will also take over the mill here. Lewis Brooks, Jr., who has been in charge of the New Lebanon plant, will come here and take charge of the main office, B. F. McCoy, former mgr. here, becoming gen. mgr. for the new company.

La Fontaine, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing electric power in place of the gasoline power, 3 motors, induction type, 5, 10 and 15-h.p. Fairbanks make. Two of the motors are located in the basement and one in the cupola. The old power house has been razed and a feed warehouse built on the same site and adjoining the elvtr., 19x50 ft. south and 12x30 ft. on the south side of the corn crib and the small warehouse adjoining it on the west. This forms an ell on the east and south side of the plant. John Badger has succeeded Benj. Bannister as the mgr. of the same. A general overhauling of the plant is putting the same in good shape for the coming harvest.

IOWA

Waterloo, Ia.—I am not with Simons, Day & Co. at present.—C. G. Larrabee.

Mt. Union, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has voted to increase its capital stock from \$8,000 to \$50,000.

Ireton, Ia.—R. L. Staben has overhauled his elvtr. and installed a 10-ton dump scale. J. E. Woolston did the work.

Gravity. Ia.—The Farmers Stock & Grain Co. incorporated for \$25,000 by J. H. Pickering, pres., and E. E. Yaloe, sec'y.

Nodaway, Ia.—I have sold my grain business to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—J. E. Strain. (Mr. Strain is out of the grain business.)

Larchwood, Ia.—The Larchwood Co-op, Grain Co. has let contract to the Hickok Construction Co. for the installation of a Randolph Drier.

Whitten, Ia.—C. A. Stambaugh has been elected see'y of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. N. E. Flaherty is mgr. and Bert Foster is his assistant

Lost Nation, Ia.—The new 25,000-bu. concrete elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. is nearing completion. The Burrell Engineering & Constr. Co. has the contract.

Maquoketa, Ia.—We do not handle grain.—Sam Campbell, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Co. (This company was reported to have let contract for a \$40,000 elvtr. last fall.)

Tara (Ft. Dodge p. o.), Ia.—The new elvtr. of the Tara Grain Co., owned by H. W. Lex of Ft. Dodge and managed by A. F. Lex, has been completed. It is of hollow tile construction.

Jolley, Ia.—The 35,000-bu, reinforced concrete elvtr, of the Farmers Elvtr, Co. has been completed by the Nelson-King Construction Co. that had the contract. The house is operated by electricity.

Somers, Ia.—The new 20,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completed. The house is operated by a 15-h.p. Fairbanks Gas Engine. The Nelson-King Constr. Co. did the work.

Stratford, Ia.—Chris Williams has completed the repairs on his elvtr. and now has a practically new house. The driveway has been lowered 3 ft., 3 motors have been installed, and new auto and wagon dumps have been put in.

Ventura, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let contract for the new elvtr. to replace the one burned Oct. 11, 1920, to the Nelson-King Construction Co. The pit and slab for the new house were put in last fall. It will have a capacity of 25,000 bus.

Humboldt, Ia.—The mill, elvtr., weighing station and the old power plant building of the Mundhenk Roller Mill Co. burned recently with a loss of \$20,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire started just after Mr. Mundhenk had left the building for the night and is that to have orginated in the elvtr.

LeMars, Ia.—John Huber, employed at the Plymouth Mills Co.'s plant, was knocked off the step of a manlift which he was riding by a falling sack of grain. He fell a distance of 3 floors, landing on his head and shoulders. No bones were broken but he has remained unconscious and fear is expressed of injuries to the brain.

Northwood, Ia.—Art Thomson, county clerk, has bot the interest of O. J. Thompson, sentor member of O. J. Thompson & Son. The firm will now be composed of Mr. Thomson, L. E. Whitcome and myself and we will operate as the Thompson Elvtr. Co.—L. O. Thompson. (The company has elvtrs. in this city, Gordonville and Glenville.)

Cromwell, Ia.—Gault Bros. of this city and the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Prescott, a few miles from here, are both looking for Chris and James Peterson, who obtained \$167 cash from the first named firm and \$200 from the farmers' company for corn they were to deliver. No corn, however, was forthcoming and investigation showed that the brothers had disappeared.

Davenport, Ia.—At midnight, Feb. 2, the wooden scaffolding surrounding a new concrete water tank which was being installed on the roof of the elvtr. of the Merchants Elvtr. Co., burned causing much alarm for a time. The blaze started from charcoal heaters which had been left to protect the fresh concrete. The loss amounted to only a few hundred dollars as the tank and the elvtr. were not damaged.

Nevada, Ia.—The office of Frazier & Son was recently entered by thieves who battered the front door of the office with force enuf to break the catch. The safe was unlocked and contained a small box with \$10 in change for use in the morning and insurance policies and other papers. These were all taken but the box, minus the money and the papers, were found in a ditch 2 blocks from the elvtr. the next day

Ginden, ia.—The new eiter. Of the Ginden Farmers Elvtr. Co. takes the place of the old house which is being wrecked at the present time. It was reported some time ago that the old house would be kept for an overflow of grain. The new house was designed and erected by the Nelson-King Construction Co. It is a solid concrete structure comprising 6 circular tanks and 7 interstice bins. The capacity of the building is 65.000 bus. It is 96 ft. high and is equipped with 2 Benson Auto Truck Dumps, 2 steel legs, and automatic scales. Machinery is driven by electric motors. Driveway is built on the level with the foundation grade line thus making an easy approach. Company was incorporated in 1906 and has been managed since that time by J. C. Reidesel. It is capitalized at \$60,000 and the majority of stock is owned by the farmers of the locality.

Kennedy, îa.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. now owns and operates the elvtr. of the Armour Grain Co.

SIOUX CITY LETTER.

The office which I opened on a joint account with the Woodward Newhouse Co, at this market has been closed.—R. W. Soule, mgr.

The office of the Warwick Grain Co. at this market has been closed and mail should be addressed to the main office of the company at Wichita.

The office of the Taylor & Bournique Co. at this market is closed and mail should be addressed to the home office in the Mitchell Building, Milwaukee.

The Godfrey Grain Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., which has been represented here by T. C. Prescott and J. S. Eales, is insolvent. E. W. Stuhr of Minneapolis has been appointed receiver. No statement has been made as to its assets and liabilities.

KANSAS

Plainville, Kan.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n has completed its elvtr. after many delays.

Carlton, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is rebuilding its lumber sheds burned Dec. 31.

Hill City, Kan.—I have succeeded John Ashcroft as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—R. H. Odle.

Rexford, Kan.—The North Elvtr. was recently purchased by Robert Ewbanks and D. W. Osborne.

Brookville, Kan.—I am now mgr. here for the Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n.— O. I. Norden.

Bunker Hill, Kan.—I am out of the grain business at present.—C. A. Sperry, formerly an elvtr. owner here.

Liberal. Kan.—The Vickers Grain & Feed Co. has a 75x100 ft. brick and tile warehouse under construction.

Hoisington, Kan.—We will build a new elvtr. and install new machinery.—J. L. Redetzke, mgr., Redetzke Bros.

Meade, Kan.—I have leased the elvtr. of the Meade Elvtr. Co. for a year.—O. E. Cox, operating as O. E. Cox Grain Co.

Chanute, Kan.—Mail addressed to G. H. Bedell, district mgr. for the Kemper Grain Co.. is returned marked "out of business."

Rock, Kan.—We have bot the elvtr. of G. R. Kirby. It is the only elvtr. here. H. E. Mc-Daniel is mgr.—Rock Farmers Union.

Millard (Hoisington p. o.), Kan.—The Millard Co-op. Union is operating here with Roy Connors as mgr.—Ochs Bros., Hoisington.

Richland, Kan.—F. L. Moss has succeeded his son Geo. Moss as mgr. for the Richland Grain Co., Mr. Moss, Jr., returning to the farm.

Sherdahl (R. F. D. Scandia), Kan.—J. Nunn, former mgr. of the Farmers Union, is no longer here. He was succeeded by Frank Douglas.

Urbana, Kan.—W. E. Foster, formerly mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n, is dead and I am mgr. temporarily.—Geo. W. Chickadows.

Minneapolis, Kan.—S. E. Jackman of the

Jackman Roller Mills is now in a Kansas City hospital where he is recuperating from an operation.

Wichita, Kan.—John Hurd is furnishing his

Wichita, Kan.—John Hurd is furnishing his fellow members on the Board of Trade with cigars and incidentally celebrating the arrival of a baby son at his home.

Abilene, Kan.—We have just completed a concrete feed warehouse in connection with our elvtr. It has a capacity of about 4,000 bus.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Lyons, Kan.—The new concrete elvtr. of the Kansas Milling Co. is equipped with an auto truck dump, Invincible Cleaner, power shovel, 2,000-bu. hopper scale, 2 steel legs and a car spout. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. designed and built the elvtr.

WILKES & HETTELSATER

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

Flour Mills Grain Elevators Appraisals and Reports Plans and Specifications

Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

St. John, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. and the St. John Elvtr. Co. have been consolidated and the 2 are now operated as the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n with J. E. Rixon as mgr.

Quenemo, Kan.—The Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co. will repair and make changes in the elvtr. it recently bot at this point, in the spring. The bins will be remodeled and a dump installed also

Wichita, Kan.—Dewey Hunter, associated with Dilts & Morgan, Inc., here, has been transferred to the home office of the company in Kansas City, Mo. Later he will go on the "road" for his company.

Marquette, Kan.—E. W. Roney, of Harper, has succeeded E. H. Peden as mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Merc. Co. Mr. Peden is now with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n in Kansas City, Mo.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Purity Milling Co. has been out of business for some time. The Liberty Milling Co. is a new company that has been organized but it is not yet operating.—Farmers Union.

Lebo, Kan.—The Granger Co-op. Ass'n has completed the installation of a switch to its land and will build a hollow tile elvtr., according to present plans. The company stores grain in 2 metal tanks at present.

Minneapolis, Kan.—I sold my elvtr. to the Consolidated Mill & Elvtr. Co. last August but will not give possession until June 15, this year, I expect to go to Colorado and engage in the hay business.—John Wolfersperger.

Glen Elder, Kan.—I have been mgr. for the Kaull Milling Co. here for the last 14 years but the company is now going out of business at this point.—I. E. Woolman. (Mr. Woolman is temporarily out of the grain business.)

Olivet, Kan.—I sold my lumber interests to the Hussey Lumber Co. last December but the new company will not take possession until Mar. 1. I may sell my elvtr. also and retire from the grain business.—P. H. Elmore, Olivet Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.

Udall, Kan.—I am now agt. for the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. and we are operating the elvir. formerly operated by the Winfield Flour Mills Co. Ross Stratton owns and operates the mill and elvir. of the Udall Mill & Elvir. Co. and still operates under that old name.—Geo. Harper.

Hutchinson, Kan.—State Inspector J. S. Hart will be the judge at the state grain judging contest to be held at the convention of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n here Feb. 23 to 25. Test samples will be provided and elvtr. men, managers, farmers, etc., will be allowed to enter the contest.

Clyde, Kan.—The Clyde Mill & Elvtr. Co. is now operating its new 6-story reinforced concrete 750-bbl. mill in connection with its 100,000-bu. concrete elvtr. which was built some time ago. J. B. Sager is in charge. The Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., bot the old mill and will move it to another station.

Gorham, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has just completed a 22,000-bu. elvtr. covered with galvanized iron, and an office of the bungalow type. The house is equipped with 10-h.p. gasoline engine, Richardson Automatic Scale, 10-ton Howe Truck Scale and Globe Truck Dump. G. B. Hopton had the contract.

Schulte, Kan.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. Chas. Hornercker was elected pres. and John Mount, sec'y-treas. A. A. Dunmire, for over 6 years connected with the state grain inspection and weighing department at Wichita, was chosen business mgr.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Clyde, Kan.—L. P. Davis, former mgr. for the Golden Belt Grain Co. here, has succeeded J. O. Strain as mgr. for the Clyde Co-op. Supply Co., Mr. Strain having retired from the grain trade. L. P. Jones, from the home office of the Golden Belt Grain Co., Topeka, has succeeded Mr. Davis as mgr. for the company here.

Gorham, Kan.—It is alleged that A. E. Harmon, former mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., misused the company's funds in the purchase and sale of wheat thru the Freeman Grain Co., of Salina, against which charges of uncommercial practice have been filed with the Salina Board of Trade by the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n.

Marion, Kan.—The Marion Milling Co. has just completed its elvtr. and is now buying grain. J. Grubb is mgr.—J. C. Reed, mgr. Marion Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Wichita, Kan.—The opening and dedication ceremonies in connection with the new home of the Wichita Board of Trade were held at 1 p. m., Jan. 29. The beautiful building which now houses the exchange and many of its members was duly admired by all those fortunate enuf to be able to accept the special invitation which was sent out to the trade.

Harveyville, Kan.—We handled \$105,717 worth of wheat, \$17,735 worth of corn, \$6,468 worth of oats, \$1,753 worth of coal, and \$26,438 worth of general merchandise during the year for a gross profit of \$3,117. We are working on a cash basis, and our business is growing all the time.—C. E. Stapleton, mgr. Harveyville Grange Co-operative Business Ass'n.

South Mound, Kan.—We have succeeded Denton & Limbocker and have the only elvtr. here. For the present our head office is at Parsons but we hope by Mar. 1 to be operating the elvtr. under our own management with headquarters here. Will operate under the same name if we get the division we are trying for but will handle all business thru South Mound.—Frank Johnston, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n of South Mound.

Clifton, Kan.—C. D. Marshall, who operated an elvtr. here, died very suddenly Jan. 20 of apoplexy. For 20 years he operated the local elvtr. in partnership with Wm. Murdock and when Mr. Murdock died some time ago, continued to operate the house. About 18 months ago the elvtr. Was sold to the Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Kansas City, Mo., but the latter company had not yet taken it over. It is thot that it will do so now in order to close Mr. Marshall's estate.

Kiowa, Kan.—Our safe was blown open and robbed recently. A little less than \$8 in cash was taken but there were over \$400 in checks and a larger amount in notes together with our insurance policies. Payment was stopped on all checks and so far as we know none have yet been presented for payment. The notes were payable to order and had not been indorsed. We believe that the robbery was the work of an expert safe blower.—O. M. Finley, mgr. O. K. Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co. (The company has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties involved in the robbery and \$25 for the return of the checks, notes and insurance policies.)

TOPEKA LETTER.

The W. H. Bartz Grain Co. of Des Moines, Ia., has closed its office at this market.

J. F. Jones is the new pres. of the Board of Trade; S. P. Kramer, vice-pres.; C. L. Parker, sec'y, and Sec'y E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, treas.

The Board of Trade has appointed S. W. Grubbs chairman of a com'ite to employ a chief weighmaster and to form a weighing department for the exchange. Other members of the com'ite are S. P. Kramer, vice-pres. of the Board of Trade, and H. L. Graham, Jr.

Some of the provisions of the Kansas State Warehouse Bill, which was recently introduced by J. S. Hart, chief inspector of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, are as follows: All elvtrs. or warehouses located in this state in which grain is stored in bulk and doing business for the public for a compensation, are hereby declared to be public elvtrs. or warehouse and are designated as Terminal Public Warehouses and Local Public Warehouses, Sec. 2 provides rules governing public warehouses; license required to operate public warehouses; application for license; license revocable by chief inspector. Sec. 5 says: Every public warehouseman shall receive for storage and shipment, so far as the capacity of his warehouse shall permit, all grain in a suitable condition for storage tendered him in the usual course of business, without discrimination of any kind.

MARYLAND

Hampstead, Md.—The Hampstead Milling Co. have bot the plant of Rhoter & Leister and will build a 200-bbl. mill.—C. G. Burke, Alesia.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

Frederick J. Couse, Earling H. Snyder and Ed. L. Davis have applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

At the annual election of the Chamber of Commerce held Jan. 31, the following directors were named: George S. Jackson, Robert Ramsay, John H. Gildea, Jr., Joseph G. Reynolds and J. Carroll Fahey. On Feb. 2 the entire board met for organization, which was perfected as follows: Pres., George S. Jackson; vicepres., A. W. Mars; sec'y-treas., Jas. B. Hessong; chairman of executive committee, Edward T. Sheil, Jr. On Feb. 12 retiring Pres. Wm. H. Hayward, who has served for 3 years, will entertain his associates on the Board of Directors and the former presidents of the Exchange at a dinner at the Merchants Club.

MICHIGAN

Valley, Mich.—Jos. Bulmer & Son contemplate selling their elvtr. soon.

Jones, Mich.—The Jones Co-op. Ass'n bot the elvtr. of C. A. King, who died some time ago.

Vermontville, Mich.—We have sold out and are no longer in the grain business.—C. A. Anderson & Son.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has been reincorporated. The new company will re-open the elvtr. and operate it.

Rives Junction, Mich.—No changes here whatever.—J. K. Trefry. (Farmers were reported as organizing to build or buy an elvtr. last fall.)

Linden, Mich.—Last spring there was some talk of the Farmers Co-op. Co. buying us out, but it has not made the deal.—Stiles Elvtr. Co.

Port Huron, Mich.—Am not at present in the grain work.—H. L. Peters, formerly Michigan Deputy State Bean Inspector and a U. S. Licensed Grain Inspector.

Mason, Mich.—There has been some talk of a co-op. company to buy out one or both of the elvtrs. here but nothing definite has been done and it is all guesswork at present.—W. T. Grow, prop. of Grow Elvtr.

DETROIT LETTER.

W. D. Kuhn is now superintendent of Michigan Central Elvtr. B, having succeeded Mr. Ellsworth.

Detroit, Mich.—Harry B. Simmons of F. J. Simmons & Co. is slowly recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

The Beck Cereal Co. plant, which was purchased by the Quaker Oats Co., is now being used as a warehouse. The machinery has been shipped to one of the purchaser's Iowa plants.

Improvement work on the Murphy Power Building, the new home of the Detroit Board of Trade, is rapidly nearly completion. Practically all of the Board members have moved from the Chamber of Commerce Building to offices on the exchange floor.

Wrecking of the Detroit Union Depot Railway Elvtr., located on the P. M. and the Wabash, is practically finished. The building, which was quite modern, was torn down to make room for additional railway right of way. The carriers were of the opinion that the property was too valuable for an elevator.

MINNESOTA

West Concord, Minn.—J. J. Christy is now mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now operating on the co-op. basis.

Savage, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was sold Feb. 9.

Hazel Run, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Security Elvtr. Co. is not in operation at present.

Westport, Minn.—The Westport Milling Co. is planning to add an elvtr. department.

Lakeville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has

been organized here with W. C. Ackerman as sec'y-treas.

Brainerd, Minn.—The Bemmels Milling Co. operating 2 elvtrs. and a mill at Lisbon, has bot the old mill here.

Mankato, Minn.—We have leased the elvtrs. of the C. S. Christensen Co. at Madelia, Lewisville, Truman, Northrup, Vernon Center and St. James, all in Minn.—Hubbard & Palmer Co.

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Northfield, Minn .- The Farmers Elvtr. Co. voted to change the company to a co-op. ass'n at its recent annual meeting.

Warren, Minn.—Arvid M. Boman has succeeded G. B. Nord as sec'y and gen. mgr. for the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Lamberton, Minn.-Mail addressed to Albert Spaulding, reported as an elvtr. own is returned marked "Out of Business.

Morristown, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will operate on the co-op. plan, the change being made at the recent annual meeting.

Mahnomen, Minn.-The Kellog Com's'n Co., of Minneapolis, has bot the elvtr. of the Mahno-men Elvtr. Co. from Messrs. Thompson, Qually and Sluke, owners.

Le Sueur, Minn.-Mrs. J. C. Raymond, mother of Ed Raymond, mgr. for the St. John Grain Co., died at her home in Le Crescent, Wis., recently at the age of 82.

Park Rapids, Minn.-We own the 2 elvtrs. at this point but only operate one of them, the other house being old style, slow and difficult to work.—K. B. Wilson, mgr. Farmers Produce Exchange.

New Ulm, Minn.—The elvtrs. of Bingham Bros. with headquarters in this city, will be sold to settle the estate, A. W. Bingham having died some time ago. The elvtrs. are at Ghent, Minneota, Vesta and Seaforth, Minn., and at Hetland, S. D.

Duluth, Minn.-W. W. Bradbury was elected a director of the Board of Trade at a recent special meeting to fill the vacancy caused by special meeting to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Director G. H. Spencer to the vice-presidency. Ernest A. Vivian was elected to the Arbitration Com'ite to fill the vacancy of E. S. Ferguson who became a director at the annual election.

Ceylon, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has Ceylon, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed the remodeling of its 2 elvtrs. here and now has a total capacity of 65,000 bus. The old 30,000-bu. elvtr., when repairs started, was leaning to one side, the foundation being supported on wooden posts, some of which were decaying and causing the tip. The contractor, Hickok Construction Co., put in a new slab foundation and cribbed the elvtr. 15 ft. higher up huilding a large cupola to accommodate a foundation and cribbed the elvtr. 15 ft. higher up, building a large cupola to accommodate a Richardson Automatic Scale. The smaller elvtr. was moved 150 ft. so that it stood only 3 ft. from the main house and was put on to a concrete slab also, with bin bottoms on concrete piers. The leg was taken out and a spout from the main house put in, connecting with the distributor in the annex. A spiral distributor was also put in. Manlifts were installed, new spouting was put in thruout and all bins fitted with turnheads, the gates being operated fitted with turnheads, the gates being operated by cables. The driveway was widened to 16 ft. and extends the length of the elvtrs. A new detached 20x24 ft. office and warehouse was built, the engine room with concrete walls and cement floor being in the basement. All roofs were covered with special roofing and the buildpainted with mineral paint. Both elvtrs. are well equipped with lightning rods. The old engine room was moved to the side of a new feed and salt warehouse and a new loading platform was built the platform was built the length of the two ware-houses. A new coal shed was put up and a new roof put on the flour warehouse. No electric power is available now but arrangements were made for its installation later.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

Frank W. Phelps, a pioneer of the grain trade and particularly well known in the southeastern part of the state, died recently at Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of 78.

R. B. Hancock, for many years a grain solicitor traveling out of this market, has left the grain business and is northwestern representative of a business magazine.

Pres. Nils R. Tacklind of the Tri-State County Grain Shippers Ass'n has issued a call for a meeting of the directors of the ass'n at the Curtis Hotel in this city, Feb. 16.

The Godfrey Grain Co. is insolvent and the affairs of the company will be wound up as soon as possible.—E. W. Stuhr, receiver for Godfrey Grain Co. (No statement of the assets and liabilities is yet available.)

Donald A. McDonald, pres. of McDonald & Wyman, died Jan. 27 from a sudden attack of heart disease. He was a veteran member of the grain trade and had been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1893. He had been active in the organization ever since.

The Canton Grain Co., operating the Minnehaha Elvtr., a small cleaning house, sometimes called Elvtr. "M," is in the hands of a receiver on petition of Lamb-McGregor & Co., who allege the company owes them a balance of \$33,778 on a total of loans and services of \$1.517,667. Edward Nutter is pres. of the company. C. M. Bostwick was appointed receiver

A. L. Goetzman, for 12 years gen. mgr. for the Listman Mills Co., La Crosse, Wis., has organized the A. L. Goetzman Co. with offices in the Security Building. The company of which Mr. Goetzman is pres. and treas. has a capital stock of \$50,000 and will do a grain commission business. Other officers are B. M. Goetzman, vice-pres., and S. C. Heinmann, sec'y. Cliff Sawyer, one of the best known "Knights of the Road," will travel for the new house, covering North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its annual meeting in this city Feb. 15 to 17. On Feb. 16 at the morning session Owen L. Coon will speak on "Freight Adjustments and Railroad Claims," and will sion Owen L. Coon will speak on "Freight Adjustments and Railroad Claims," and will answer questions on freight matters for the delegates. In the afternoon of the same day O. P. B. Jacobson will discuss "Distribution of Cars in Times of Shortage." A banquet and entertainment will be tendered the delegates at 7 p. m., Feb. 17, by the Minneapolis Commission Merchants Ass'n.

ST. PAUL LETTER.

House bill No. 188 gives the state board of grain appeals authority to determine the value of dockage of grain.

The Wilkinson Bill to prevent and prohibit short selling of grain and its effects has been introduced in the legislature and is now being considered by the joint com'ite of both houses.

Senate and House com'ites began joint hearings on the workmen's compensation acts on Feb. 1. It is planned to hold daily hearings until the bills are ready to be returned to the

Bills introduced by the Duluth delegation, permitting cities to issue bonds to build municipal docks, warehouses and other shipping facilities, and permitting construction of tunnels, have been held up by the house com'ite on cities, when St. Paul and Minneapolis represent-atives asked to be heard.

The bill to provide for auditing of co-op. company books by the state department of agricoulture has passed the senate, and is on general orders in the house. The bill originally provided for a compulsory audit each year, but has been amended so audits shall be made only on application from stockholders or discontinuous.

The present legislature will provide for completion of the state testing mill in Minneapolis and will give it a revolving fund to work with. It is to make tests on the milling value of grain, as an aid to proper grading and marketing. The last legislature allowed \$25,000 for erection, and a like amount is wanted for equipment, with \$50,000 for the revolving fund.

The future trading bill has had one joint The future trading bill has had one joint hearing. It has been defeated session after session and grain men are still strenuously opposing it. It is that that it may pass the house but the belief exists that the Senate will reject it. Gov. Preus told the legislature in his message that state regulation of future trading would do no good and the bill seems to have a hard road ahead of it.

The bill to make the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and the Duluth Board of Trade "open markets," has had one hearing before the two com'ites meeting jointly, but has had no com'ite action. Its purpose is to admit cooperative elevators to membership in the grain exchanges in spite of the commission rule, which now prohibits the rebating of any commission. The bill would allow members of the exchanges to pay "patronage dividends." Officials of the Chamber of Commerce cite the fact that there are co-operative organizations now on its roll, and that the others have been inon its roll, and that the others have been invited to come in, under the rules of the chamber. But they protest against any measure which will open the Chamber of Commerce to any type of co-operative organization, regardless of the method by which it distributes its profits. The grain men are not opposed to admitting any co-operative ass'n which distributes its profits on a stock basis. They do oppose letting down the bars of ass'ns which distribute their profits purely on a patronage basis.

Every wholesale and commission house which receives consignments of farm produce must obtain a license from the commissioner of agriand file a bond of not less than \$2,000, under H. F. 292, which has been recommended for passage by the house, sitting in com'ite.

The Moen Bill relating to the changing of the grain grading system is being subjected to a severe test before C. M. Bendixen, chairman of the house grain and warehouse com'ite. The bill primarily asks that the old Minnesota grades be re-established and its supporters, opposing the federal system, argue that the latter imposes an injustice and demand that the moisture content allowed in the northern wheat be increased to 15%, which they claim would be a perfectly safe proposition. Under the Federal system but 1% of rye is permitted in No. 1 grades. The growers demand that this percentage be increased to 3%. If the reestablishment of the Minnesota grades is to be declared impracticable, then they insist that the Federal grading system be modified. They also insist that the required weight of No. 1 wheat They also insist that the required weight of No. 1 wheat be reduced from 58 lbs. to the bus., the present Federal standard, to 57 lbs., which would be a fair test for the northern wheat. The grain dealers argued that to establish the Minnesota system at this time, with the Federal system also in force, would bring about confusion, and would not benefit the farmers, since only a small part of their wheat is sold for milling within the state. Most of this wheat is sold for shipment to markets in other states, which would bring it under the Federal grading system. even if the Minnesota grades were establem. tem, even if the Minnesota grades were estab-lished within this state. Moreover, they do not buy wheat from the Dakotas or Montana under the Minnesota grading system. This also is in-terstate traffic and must come under the Federal system.

MISSOURI

Windsor, Mo .- The W. J. Livingston Trading Co, has sold out.

Richland, Mo.—G. T. Murphy invoiced his mill and stock to us Feb. 1.—Bohannon & Son. Speed, Mo.—Geo. Bryan will succeed V. A. Worts as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.,

Deep Water, Mo.—The Deepwater Grain, Produce & Supply Co. has been incorporated for \$15,000.

Mo.—John W. Haight has suc-V. Hill as mgr. for the Farmers Fortescue, ceeded J. W. Hill-Elvtr. & Milling Co.

New Hampton, Mo.—W. J. Ebersole is now operating his new concrete elvtr. and brick warehouse built by J. E. Woolston, contractor.

Pierce City, Mo .- The Farmers Club is reto be considering the buying of the of the Pierce City Grain & Elvtr. Co. of ported to be which O. P. Moody is pres.

Speed, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been reincorporated for \$10,000. It will now operate elvtr., product exchange and livestock busiss. V. A. Worts is mgr.

Keytesville, Mo.—R. D. Jay is now farm adviser for Chariton county, succeeding S. Jordan. He was formerly mgr. for the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Carrollton.

Otterville. Mo.-The Otterville Farm has taken over the elvtr. of the Farmer Elvtr. Co. The house has just been completed and is modern thruout. T. E. Wherley is mgr.

La Grange, Mo.-We have a large warehouse and expect to put in loading and unloading facilities. We will also install bins and will need a gasoline engine. Have not decided as to other machinery or improvements.—W. J. McPike, mgr. La Grange Elvtr. Co.

Rosebud, Mo.—We bot this elvtr. and produce exchange from Hilkerboumer Bros. last fall. We are incorporating for \$10,000 but the incorporating is not quite completed. Directors are H. H. Roethemeyer, H. H. Langenberg, Hy. Langenberg, Hy. Nullmeyer and G. F. Steffen. —Farmers Grain & Produce Co., Theo. N. Null-

Canton, Mo.-We lost our elvtr. and office and Canton, Mo.—We lost our elvtr. and office and all equipment in the fire of Jan. 13. The blaze originated in another building and spread to our plant. It is thot that a spark from an engine started the trouble. We will rebuild, putting up a 20.000-bu. cement house which we hope to have in operation by Aug. 1. G. W. Rogers is our mgr.—Geo. A. Stow, see'y, Canton Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Springfield. Mo.—The partnership existing between Geo. E. Turner and M. E. Boots, operating as the Turner & Boots Commission Co., has been dissolved and Mr. Turner has opened a grain and hay brokerage office in the Landers Building. Failure to obtain a suitable ware-house adjoining the railroad tracks is given as the cause of the dissolution.

Tarkio, Mo.-We have this month engaged in the grain business here and will buy and ship grain from this station from now on, the business being in charge of the undersigned. We have the equipment with slight alterations to handle the grain business, as our plant has bins, elvtrs, and power required, in addition to requirements of our manufacturing busi--L. R. Taylor, mgr. Tarkio Molasses Feed

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Rodney Milling Co. is now operating the plant recently purchased from the Seaboard Milling Co.

C. M. Pease, the oldest grain inspector in point of service employed by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, is dead.

The C. V. Fisher Grain Co. filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, Feb. 8, placing its liabilities at \$45,594.31 in excess of its assets.

The rules com'ite of the Board of Trade has decided that charges for out inspection on grain ordered for transfer and shipment should be paid by the buyer. The directors have appaid by the buyer. proved the decision.

Ernest Leiber has been transferred from the Wray, Colo., office of the Logan Bros. Grain Co. to the company's coarse grain department in this city. He will have charge of the de-Co. to the c in this city. partment with an office in the Massachusetts Building.

G. B. Flack, grain buyer for many years for the Sperry Flour Mills Co. at Ogden and other western points, has been transferred to this market where he will have charge of the grain buying in the eastern and central territories for his company.

So far the assets of the Orthwein-Machette Grain Co. have yielded but \$8,000. The company failed April 7, 1920, with alleged liabilities of \$200.000. Joseph M. Jones is trustee in bankruptcy. Its membership in the Board of bankruptcy. Its members Trade has been forfeited.

All of the officers of the Kansas City Grain All of the officers of the Kansas City Grain Clearing Co. were re-elected at the recent annual meeting of the company. Officers are F. G. Crowell, pres.; E. O. Bragg, first vice-pres.; C. W. Lonsdale, 2d vice-pres.; H. F. Spencer, see'y and treas.; G. G. Lee, mgr.

Joseph M. Piazzek, father of D. M. Piazzek of the Barnes-Piazzek Co., died Jan. 20 at Valley Falls, Kan., at the age of 86. Mr. Piazzek, Sr., settled in Kansas in 1857 and for almost 60 years was interested in the milling business. survived by his wife, 2 sons and a

The Kansas City Grain Club held its annual The Kansas City Grain Club held its annual dinner, Jan. 27, and after a veritable feast elected the following officers for 1921: James Russell, pres.; Fred Lake, vice-pres.; E. J. Rahm, sec'y-treas. The executive com'ite is composed of Frank Bruce, B. C. Moore, O. A. Severance, E. E. Roahen and B. C. Christopher, Jr. A vaudeville performance followed the election.

The speaker of the state house of representatives, now in session, has appointed a special com'ite to investigate the office of State Grain and Warehouse Commissioner James T. Brad-shaw. Representative Stockard of Greene county offered the resolution providing for appointment of the com'ite of 3 members to make the investigation of reports that Commissioner Bradshaw had audited the accounts of his own office. The report is based on the fact that the appropriation of the grain and warehouse department expired some time ago following which he used the fees of the department to pay the salaries of the employes. Several weeks ago Commissioner Bradshaw made his report to the governor in which he outlined how he was required to use the fees of the office in keeping the department in operation. The resokeeping the department in operation. The resolution by Stockard said it was reported the expenses of Bradshaw and his inspectors had been paid to conventions and points outside of the state. Commissioner Bradshaw's comment on the action was that he would welcome the chance to go to the capital and tell of the "handicaps under which I have been compelled to operate the state inspection department." The whole thing is that to be merely a partisan The following com'ites have been named on the Board of Trade to serve for 1921: Weight Supervision, E. E. Roahen, O. A. Severance, W. W. Marshall; inspection and sampling, C. N. Woodward, H. B. Ragan, Asa D. Thompson; elvtr. and warehouse, C. A. Dayton, A. C. Davis, S. D. Gregg, Paul Uhlmann; arbitration, F. L. Bedell, R. A. Jeanneret, J. J. Kraettli, F. W. Lake, W. H. Marshall; appeals, G. A. Moore, J. E. Rahm, H. J. Diffenbaugh, Allen Logan, G. S. Carkener; grain appeal, C. W. Lawless, W. C. Bagley, N. F. Noland, Oscar Cook, C. E. Watkins. James Russell has been appointed chief grain sampler. grain sampler.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER.

The Barnes-Piazzek Co., Inc., has opened an office in the Corby-Forsee Building with Burl H. Henley as mgr. The new company will operate thru the new Public Elvtr., conducting a commission, shipping and elvtr. business. Mr. Henley was formerly with the Kellogg-Huff Grain Co.

The following Grain Exchange comi'tes have been appointed for 1921: Arbitration, A. C. Muench, chairman, Burt H. Henley, and Fred J. Watts; Appeals, D. P. Moore, Geo. Stewart, and R. O. Powelson; Adjustment, John Dailey, chairman, Fred Frederick, and J. M. Thomas; Market Reports, C. A. Geiger, D. P. Moore, and B. H. Henley; Weights, H. L. Dannon, C. D. Taylor, and J. D. McKee; Elvtr., W. M. Huff, Moore, and D. Taylor, and H. H. Savage.

The elvtr. of the Burlington Public Elvtr. Co. containing 18,000 bus. of grain, burned Jan. with a reported loss of \$175,000. Fire was Fire was diswith a reported loss of \$175,000. Fire was discovered in the elvtr. heads at 10 a. m. by the Weighmaster, but altho a bucket brigade was formed at once the fire gained headway so rapidly the men were forced to flee. The exact cause of the fire is unknown but it is believed that it was due to friction of one of the leg belts. The elvtr. was of wooden construction, covered by corrugated iron and is with the machinery a total loss. Much of the grain it is that can be salvaged. The engine and boiler rooms, which were of brick and concrete con-struction, were only slightly damaged. As far as can be determined at present the reinforced concrete storage tanks, 50 ft. from the elvtr.. are undamaged. They contained 150,000 bus. of grain at the time of the fire and there is no of grain at the time of the fire and there is no way of telling whether any of this grain is damaged until a temporary leg can be constructed and the grain taken out. The general opinion is that it is undamaged. C. E. McCumber was supt. of the elvtr. which was acquired from the Aunt Jemima Mills Co. in 1914.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

A. Veninga will operate at this market as the G. A. Veninga Grain & Commission Co.

B. G. Day has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange on transfer from Chas. F. Rock.

E. Lowitz & Co. have not closed their cash grain department. They are receiving grain in the same way, but have changed their method

The St. Louis Grain Clearing Co., Merchants Exchange held its annual meeting recently and elected N. L. Moffitt pres., F. W. Seele, vice-pres., and C. A. Morton, sec'y-treas.

The question of authorizing the directors to spend \$12,000 for an advertising campaign by the Merchants Exchange was defeated at a special meeting by a vote of the members of the Exchange,

F. A. Meier has entered the grain business on his own account, operating in cash grain and futures as Fred A. Meier & Co. Offices are in the Merchants Exchange Building. For the last 10 years he has been cash grain salesman for Lowell, Hoit & Co. on the exchange floor.

A former bookkeeper for Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., Benjamin Fauth, recently surrendered to the detectives who have been trailing him for some time and acknowledged that he had forged the name of F. W. Langenberg to checks amounting to \$1,500 which he had cashed since leaving the employ of the

Grain circles in this vicinity were keenly grieved to receive notice of the passing of Claiborne Adams, Jan. 26. He was taken ill at San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 14, but recovered sufficiently to return to his home in El Paso, where he was sec'y and mgr. for the El Paso Grain & Milling Co. On the 23d he suffered a relapse and developed meningitis after which he sank rapidly. He was widely known in the grain trade and will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

John W. Edelman has applied for member-John W. Edelman has applied for hiermost-ship in the Merchants Exchange on transfer from H. J. Diffenbaugh; A. C. Carpenter from H. H. Allen; John M. Jones from Ludwig B. Amerding, and Culver C. Hasteldt from Duane Hall.

The St. Louis Grain Club recently held a meeting to discuss the question as to whether local or destination weights should be required in grain transactions and passed a resolution requesting a membership vote of the Merchants Exchange on the subject.

The com'ite of appeals of the Merchants Exchange for 1921 includes: W. T. Brookings, J. H. Caldwell, Wilbur B. Christian, R. R. DeArmond, Arden L. Gray, Louis F. Schultz, and P. S. Wilson. Arbitration com'ite, A. E. Bernet, J. C. Burke, J. A. Connor, J. E. Dixon, J. T. Newell, Aderton Samuel, F. W. Seele, H. E. Theiss, W. H. Toberman and J. H. Watson.

Edward M. Flesh, formerly of this city, who in charge of the St. Louis zone of the U was in charge of the St. Louis zone of the U. S. Food Administration, will again enter the grain trade. His associate will be Julius Barnes. Mr. Flesh served as treas. of the Grain Corporation during the latter years of its activity. The company will operate from New York City which will be its headquarters.

MONTANA

Pompeys Pillar, Mont.—Herman Ehler is now agt. for us.-Powers Elvtr. Co.

Scobey, Mont.—Max Dunn, of Froid, is now mgr. for the Montana-Dakota Elver. Co. at the Montana-Dakota Elver. Co. at this point.

Worden, Mont.—The United Elvtrs. Co. will take over the elvtrs. of Frank A. Cousins here and at Huntley.

Red Lodge, Mont.—The United Elvtrs. Co. will take over the grain business of the Cash Grain Co. and will build elvtrs. in this city, Columbus and Roberts. The elvtrs. of Frank A. Cousins at Huntley and Worden will also be taken over by the company in time for fell. A. Cousins at Huntley and Worden will also be taken over by the company in time for fall operation.

NEBRASKA

Red Cloud, Neb .- The Farmers Union will build a new brick office.

Gordon, Neb.-The Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. is installing new machinery in its elvtr.

Humboldt, Neb.—We have completed our 35,000-bu. elvtr. and are operating it with V. F. Chandler as mgr.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr.

Schuyler, Neb.—Arthur J. Stern will retire as vice-pres. of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., April 1, having tendered his resignation to the vice-pres. company.

Kimball, Neb.—The Talbert & Vnuk Grain Co. has completed its new elvtr. here. Geo. Talbert and F. J. Vnuk are partners in the company.

Hallam, Neb.—I resigned as mgr. Derby Grain Co. which recently bot my elvtr.. Feb. 1. M. E. Vinning is now mgr.—Benj. B. Brahmstadt.

Norfolk, Neb .- The Farmers Union Co-op. Co lost its elvtr. by fire but our elvtr. did not burn. The firm has no connection with us.—Frank Melcher, mgr. Farmers Grain & L. S. Co.

Nora, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Union Ass'n it was the unanimous opinion of the stockholders that we need a new elvtr., so we will have new house in the spring of tile construction.—F. J. Stanley, mgr.

Loup City, Neb.—We are in no way connected with the Loup City Mill which burned recently and will not be rebuilt. The fire was due, we understand, to a dust explosion. We are the only grain buyers here.—The Taylor-Harden Grain Co.

Benedict, Neb.—The following is the correct listing of elvtrs. here: Farmers Grain Ass'n, W. B. McMullen, mgr. The company is owned and operated by farmers and the Benedict Grain & Supply Co. owned and operated by the A. A. Tanner Co. of Lincoln.

Peru, Neb.-We have reorganized as Farmers Elvtr. Co. and are now in possession of the elvtr. of Earl Fisher which we bot after our elvtr. burned. We also bot the corn crib, scale office and stock business and a scale, at Wood Siding where we will also buy grain. We will handle hogs here but not at the Siding. We handle grain, coal and mill feed.—Ed Jorgensen, mgr.

Ralston, Neb.—Herman Leuenberg and Jess Ratch have leased the property of the Ralston Elvtr. & Milling Co.

LINCOLN LETTER.

New officers of the Grain Exchange are: J. S. Ewart, pres.; E. M. Mitchell, vice-pres.; W. S. Whittan, sec'y-treas.

A bill for the issuance of negotiable warehouse receipts against grain and farm warehouses, a sister bill to the one recently introduced in the house, has been introduced in the senate.

The farmers' warehouse receipt bill, recommended by Gov. McKelvie, was sent back to the com'ite on agriculture in the house, Feb. 3, for verbal repairs. Close reading shows that much in the bill is contradictory.

S. J. Franklin has presented a resolution to the House calling for a measure which would give the House com'ite on agriculture the power to summon witnesses and gather any information desired to determine the extent of the alleged evil of gambling in futures on grain and other farm products, for the purpose of drawing up a bill to stop future trading.

Investigation into the tragic death of A. F. Barstow, vice-pres, of the Barstow Grain Co., has revealed that he was shot as he was returning to the house after having put his automobile in the garage. Two shots struck him, one entering the abdomen and passing thru the body, the other striking him above the eye and penetrating the brain. After the shooting the slayer ran to the curb, mounted a bicycle he had left there and escaped. It is now believed that Mr. Barstow surprised a burglar at work in the house as the front door, which members of the household are sure was locked before they retired, was found partly open when they were aroused by the shooting. Barstow's body was found on the driveway a few steps away. A flashlight which had been on a table in the hallway was missing and was later found in the street some distance from the Barstow home. Mr. Barstow was 30 years old and was active in business circles where his father has long been an honored member. He is survived by his mother and father.

OMAHA LETTER.

A meeting of the terminal marketing com'ite of the Nebraska Farmers Co-op. Ass'n was held in this city recently to consider the establishment of a terminal elvtr. here.

Mrs. Pearl Scott, formerly Miss Pearl Montanye of Kansas City, Mo., wife of Julian Scott, until recently a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange and well known among grain dealers thruout the Southwest, died suddenly here on Jan. 19. The funeral was held in Kansas City.

L. L. Quimby, who has been with the Holmquist Elvtr. Co. for 15 years, has bot the interest of W. E. Elmelun, of Lincoln, in the Mid-West Grain Co. of this city and is now pres. of the company with J. C. Akerman as vice-pres. and treas. The company will make a specialty of consignments.

NEW ENGLAND

Stepney Depot, Conn.—The United Dairy & Grain Corporation has been incorporated.

Boston, Mass.—Rugg, Murdock & Co., cash grain distributors at this market, failed Feb. 5.

Essex, Conn.—We have bot the elvtr. of A. H. Reynolds & Co. and are operating it. Fred R. Ames is mgr.—C. Ellsworth Meech, vice-pres. Meech & Stoddard, Inc., Middletown.

Essex, Conn.—We sold our elvir. here to Meech & Stoddard, Inc., of Middletown, and they are operating it. Our general grain, flour and feed business was sold to M. Le Beau of Bristol, Conn., while a similar business at Saybrook, Conn., was sold to 2 clerks who will operate under the old name, A. H. Reynolds & Co.—A. H. Reynolds.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.-W. P. Callaghan is now connected with Pritchard & Co. at this market.

New York, N. Y.—Cisneros & Co., Inc., brokers and dealers in grain and flour, have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Buffalo. N. Y.—Chas. Kennedy & Co, have bot the Victor Milling Co. of Victor, N. Y., for \$99,000 and with H. L. Perrigo of the Pittsford Milling Co, of Pittsford will form a company to operate the plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Berend J. Burns, who has for the last year been engaged in the grain and feed business here on his own account with offices in the Chamber of Commerce, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$87,064.03 and assets at \$1,800. He is now mgr. of the local plant of the Co-op. Grange League Exchange.

NEW MEXICO

Springer, N. M.—I have been buying on track but expect to take over and operate the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. I also expect to install a feed mill.—H. G. Dorn.

NORTH DAKOTA

Leith, N. D.—I am now mgr. for the Equity Union here.—H. W. Gibson.

Tower City, N. D.—D. Haffey is no longer mgr. for the Equity Elvtr. Co. He has gone to Urbana.

Hastings, N. D.—We bot our elvtr. from L. Larson and operate it on a partnership basis, G. A. Lenhart and myself operating as the Hastings Grain Co.—B. C. Hanson, mgr.

Newville, N. D.—The Newville Elvtr. Co. recently wrecked the old line house that it bot 2 years ago when the company was organized and has just completed a 40,000-bu. wooden elvtr. with 22 bins. The equipment includes: 3 elvtr. legs, 4 cleaners including a Richardson Simplex Cleaner, a wild oat, a flax and a mustard cleaner; a feed mill; 25-h.p. Fairbanks Gas Engine; dynamo and storage batteries; Globe Dump; 10-ton Howe Scale; triple distributing system, and manlift. The office and engine room are combined, the engine room being full basement. Both are attached to the driveway. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. Carl Wilbourn is mgr. and O. J. Speckman, ass't mgr.

OHIO

Findlay, O.—The Hancock County Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will increase its capital stock to \$75,000.

Delphos, O.—I am out of the grain business for the present.—L. C. Allinger. (Mr. Allinger sold his elvtr. here a year or so ago.)

Bucyrus, O.—A. A. Stuckman will be gen. mgr. for the Bucyrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. during the absence of Gen. Mgr. H. D. Miller, who will spend a few months in the south.

Kirby, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. intended to build an elvtr. but is reported to have given up the idea for the present at least.—J. H. Winn, Farmers Co-op. Co., Carey.

Glenmont, O.—We have recently purchased the elvtr, of the Farmers Exchange Co, here. We now operate at this station, Millersburg and Berlin.—C. W. Elliott. Walter Elliott, Millersburg.

Sidney, O.—J. C. Custenborder, of E. T. Custenborder & Co., is wearing a great big smile these days. J. Carl, Jr., arrived at the Custenborder home Jan. 29. Mother and baby are doing nicely

Elgin, O.—The report that our elvtr. collapsed is false. We had 6,000 bus. of ear corn in a coal bin and the bin gave way, blocking a spur of the Erie R. R. for 2 days.—O. O. Whyman, mgr. Elgin Grain Co.

Rising Sun, O.—The equipment of our new concrete elvtr. will include a 35-h.p., a 15-h.p., and a 3-h.p. motor and two 1.200-bu. capacity legs. The house will be started as soon as the weather permits. Clemens & Matins, who have the contract, have the machinery and materials on the site now.—Farmers Commercial Grain & Seed Co.

Portsmouth, O.—Pres, Edward Stritmatter of the Stritmatter Grain & Milling Co., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities at \$123,577 and its assets at \$143,746, but without ready cash the company sees no way of paying its indebtedness. The assets include 4 acres of ground at Waverly, a flour mill, elvtr., warehouse, etc., and other real estate valued at \$83,422; cash, \$1,099; stock in trade, \$17,250; machinery, tools, etc., \$2,433; debts due on open accounts, \$23,626; and personal property totaling \$5,864. Liabilities include unsecured claims totaling \$77,080; secured claims, \$421. Frank W. Moulton was appointed receiver of the business by Judge Peck, who fixed his bond at \$25,000.

Toledo, O.—We have delayed making improvements in our plant until business shows a better outlook than at present.—Kasco Mills, Inc.

CINCINNATI LETTER.

New officers of the Grain & Hay Exchange are: Henry M. Brouse, pres.; John De Molet, 1st v. p.; R. S. Fitzgerald, 2d v. p.; Elmer H. Heile, sec'y, and B. W. Wess, treas. B. J. Drummond is executive sec'y and traffic mgr.

D. J. Schuh, retiring executive sec'y of the Grain & Hay Exchange, was presented with a well equipped traveling bag by the members of the Exchange who have greatly appreciated his efforts. E. A. Fitzgerald made the presentation speech.

The safe in the office of the B. H. Wess Grain & Coal Co. was recently opened by burglars who secured between \$700 to \$1,000 in cash and negotiable checks. Payment on the checks has been ordered stopped by Mr. Wess, who is treas. of the Grain & Hay Exchange.

By prying open a sliding door, burglars entered the office of Braun & Kipp and blew the safe. They only found 75c and disgusted left the building without attempting to open a strong box built into the wall where valuables were kept. All desks in the office were ransacked but yielded nothing for the trouble.

OKLAHOMA

McAlester, Okla.—Cecil T. Hardeman is now mgr. for the Hardeman-King Co. here.

Foss, Okla.—Graves Bros. have installed a corn sheller and feed grinder in their elvtr.

Alva, Okla.—Chas. A. McGinnis has succeeded L. L. Peter as mgr. for the Alva Roller Mills

Watonga, Okla.—Wheeler Bros. suffered a small fire loss when an explosion occurred in their elvtr.

Hooker, Okla,—J. S. Golden has succeeded Roscoe Hall as mgr. for the Hooker Equity Elvtr. Co.

Goltry, Okla,—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed its elvtr. here. The G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. had the contract.

Marshall, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elvtr. The G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. had the contract.

Red Rock, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange has secured a site on the Santa Fe right of way and will build an elvtr.

Yukon, Okla.—The Yukon Mill & Grain Co. has been incorporated for \$1,200,000 by J. F. and F. L. Kroutil and A. F. Dorby.—K.

Grandfield, Okla.—R. I. Helton has let contract for repairs on his elvtrs, here and at Duvall to the G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co.

Fairmount, Okla.—The Sun Grain & Export Co, has completed a 13,000-bu. elvtr. The G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. had the contract.

Chattanooga, Okla.—G. G. Black has let contract to the G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. for repairs on his elvtrs. here and at Hollister.

Sayre, Okla.—Oscar Ewton will build an iron clad elvtr. to be equipped with electric power and all up-to-date machinery this spring.

Carnegie. Okla.—J. R. Thomas has let contract to the G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. for a new 20,000-bu. elvtr. to replace the house burned in January.

Altus, Okla.—The Cox Henry Grain Co. has repaired its elvtrs. here and at Dill City and Orienta. The G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. had the contract.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Sun Grain & Export Co. and the Guthrie Mill & Elvtr. Co. held their annual dinner, Feb. 7. Many guests enjoyed the occasion.

Humphrey, Okla.—The Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. has let contract to the G. L. Godfrey Constr. Co. for repairs on its elvtrs, here and at Tipton, Frederick and Hollister.

Miami, @kla.—The report that the Ottawa County Farmers Co-op. Buro would buy an elvtr. here is incorrect. No changes in firms operating at the station have been made.

Arapaho, Okla.—I am still mgr, for the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. We will double our elvtr. capacity in the spring and put in new dump, corn sheller and cleaner.—W. M. Black.

Luverne, Okla.—Roy Sappington has succeeded John Duvall as mgr. for the Sappington Grain Co., Mr. Duvall having gone to New Mexico where he will do road construction work.

Cherokee, Okla.—R. E. Armstrong has succeeded F. A. Hague as mgr. for the Cherokee Mills. Mr. Hague will engage in the grain business on his own account after taking a prolonged vacation.

Frederick, Okla.—G. G. Black of this city and W. M. Black of Arapaho will spend their vacation in southern California and G. G. says he will buy a home there if he likes it but will not part with his elvtrs, back home.—A. F.

Muskogee, Okla.—The new 23,000-bu. concrete elvtr., feed plant and wooden warehouse being erected for the Adkins Hay & Feed Co. is completed, except for the installation of the machinery. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. designed and erected the plant.

Calumet. Okla.—L. P. Hickman, formerly mgr. for M. C. McCafferty here, has bot the interest of French Laughlin in the elvtr. of Samuelson & Laughlin at this point. Mr. Laughlin will devote his time to his elvtr. interests at Karns Spur (Geary p. o.), where the elvtr. is operated as the Karns Spur Grain. Co.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Flour Mills Co. has applied for permission to place some of its capital stock on the market. The application recites that the company, which has a capital stock of \$170,000, has assets totalling \$181,220. Included in this amount are \$56,304 of equipment, a plant valued at \$25,600, and real estate valued at \$6.000.—K.

Welch, Okla.—H. B. Campbell has bot the elvtrs, of the Mead Grain Co. and the Union Grain Co. and will operate them. G. A. Dorsey was formerly mgr. for the Meade Grain Co. Mr. Campbell formerly owned this elvtr., selling it to the company in Aug., 1919. The lure of the trade was too strong, however, and he is back in the fold.

he is back in the fold.

Durant. Okla.—J. C. Rutherford has not been mgr. of the Durand Milling Co. for several years and is in no way connected with this company or the Durant Grain & Elvtr. Co. in any capacity whatsoever. The Durant Milling Co. and the Durant Grain & Elvtr. Co. on Dec. 31, 1920, were consolidated, taking the name of the Durant Milling Co., with capital stock of \$250,000.00, fully paid in.—E. W. Stewart, vice-press and mgr.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Our new plant is not quite finished but we expect it to be completed within the next two weeks. However, the power end of it will be two or three weeks later than that as our city furnishes the power, will install a 500 KVA turbo-generator and this will delay the running of the mill a week or two after final completion.—J. A. Perth, vice-pres. and mgr. for the Oklahoma Mill Co. (This company has been incorporated for \$185,000 by J. E. and J. A. Ruth and F. D. Yergler.—K.)

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER.

Frank Kroutil, gen. mgr. for the Yukon Mill & Elvtr. Co., has gone to Mexico to study grain conditions. Before returning he will visit Central and South America. He expects to be away for several months.—K.

T. B. Hardeman has been elected pres. of our company to succeed our Mr. King, who died recently. Cecil T. Hardeman, mgr. at McAllester, is vice-pres. and gen. mgr. for the company, and R. Bruce Hardeman is sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the plant in this city.—Hardeman-King Co.

An act providing for a threshing lien on grain and seed is proposed in a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Harry Cordell. Fraudulent appropriation of grain or seed is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$200 or imprisonment of not over 30 days in jail, or both fine and imprisonment. The owner may sell or dispose of not to exceed 20% of the grain or seed for the purpose of paying the threshing bill.

Stock to the amount of about \$200,000 has been subscribed in the enterprise of the Oklahoma Terminal Elvtr. Co. and officials believe that construction of the plant will be under way by summer. A site has been purchased near the belt line railroad. The capital stock of the company is \$750,000 and the capacity of the elvtr. it purposes to build is 1,250,000 bushels. A large bonded warehouse is covered in the plans. The company expects to deal with growers direct as well as with dealers. When the enterprise is under way farmers will be represented on the board of directors. Frank Gresham, pres. of the Sun Grain & Export Co. of Guthrie, is pres.; R. H. Drennan of the Drennan Grain Co. is 1st vice-pres.; C. B. Cozart of the Cozart Grain Co. is 2d vice-pres.; H. J. Stinnett of the Stinnett Grain Co. is treas., and P. L. Jacobson is see'y.—K.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—Our office is now in the McKay Building.—E. Rohlfing Co.

Clem, Ore.—Am going out of the grain business.—E. H. Randall. (Operated warehouses here and at Mikkalo.)

Pilot Rock, Ore.—The elvtr. of the Pilot Rock Elvtr. Co., containing over 100,000 bus, of grain and several carloads of feed, burned, Jan. 23, with a loss of \$140,000, most of which is covered by insurance. The adjacent elvtrs. of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. and H. B. Collins also filled with wheat were saved only after a hard struggle.

a hard struggle.

Portland, Ore,—Mark P. Miller, pres. of the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., of Moscow, Ida., and C. W. Jennison, of Williston, N. D., together with E. S. Collins, of this city, have bot the plant of the Eagle Flouring Mills Co., now under construction adjacent to the new Municipal Elvtr., according to Geo. P. Perkins, see'y of the company. The plant is on ground leased from the public dock commissioners who have consented to the mortgaging of the plant and the assignment of the lease to the new owners. Failure of subscribers to pay up is given as the cause of the necessity of mortgaging the plant to complete it. Work will now proceed and it is expected to have the building completed in 30 days.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The annual dinner of the grain and hay trade was held Feb. 7. Many well known speakers were on the program and the event was another victory for the com'ite in charge.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The new 135,000-bu. concrete elvtr, and storage of the Central Elvtr. Co. is equipped with car-puller, Western Sheller, Western Cleaner, 6-ton platform scale, two 2,000-bu. Howe hopper scales, 2 legs, shipping spout, car shovel, and steel trackshed. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. designed and erected the plant.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

J. Raymond Tybout has applied for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

The Philadelphia Grain & Feed Co. has applied for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

The Taylor & Bournique Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has discontinued its office here but will be represented by Robt. Morris.

Mahlon Swartley, a member of the Commercial Exchange for 38 years, died at North Wales, Jan. 26, at the age of 64. He operated under the name of Swartley Bros.

Levan S. Walters, formerly of the Walters Milling Co., has formed a partnership with his son, Herbert L. Walters, and opened a grain shipper's and receiver's office in the Bourse Building. Walters, Jr., will be in charge. The distribution of the corn products of the milling company has been discontinued and is now handled by the new firm, Walters & Walters.

The grain and feed warehouse which burned recently belonged to H. B. Cassel & Sons. The fire started in a hay stack at the rear of one of the warehouses and was beyond control before discovered. Much grain was saved by being shoveled out onto the street by a force of volunteer workers. The total loss is placed at \$50,000. The papers and books of the company and the day's receipts were saved, as the cashier locked them in the safe as soon as the alarm was given.

At the recent annual election of the Commercial Exchange the following officers were chosen: Pres., C. Herbert Bell; vice-pres., Horace Kolb; treas., Emanual H. Price; sec'y, Ambrose B. Clemmer. Directors: Roy L. Miller, Robert Morris, Geo. M. Warner, Geo. M. Richardson, Samuel L. McKnight, Frank M. Rosekrans, Wm. M. Richardson, Hubert J. Horan, Wm. J. Rardon, Albert L. Hood, Louis G. Graff and F. Marion Hall. After the election a luncheon was served to members.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Butler, S. D.—The elvtr. of the G. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. at this station is closed.

Red Elm, S. D.—L. E. Rosenthal is now our mgr. here.—Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co.

Red Elm, S. D.—The Red Elm Equity Exchange is out of business at this point.

Estelline, S. D.—G. W. Van Dusen & Co. are out of business at this market.—J. A. Snyder, agt. Eagle Roller Mill Co.

Hayti, S. D.—Mail addressed to the McCaull-Webster Elvtr. Co. at this station is returned marked "Out of business."

Hitchcock, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Atlas Elvtr. Co. is not open. Herman Erling is now agt. for G. W. Van Dusen & Co.—John Kingdon, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Oneida, S. D.—The Sully County Co-op. Co. has been organized with H. A. Brooking as pres. We are now making plans to buy the elvtr. of Sexauer & Sons.—Sec'y.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Sioux Falls Grain Exchange held its first annual meeting Jan. 26 and approved and adopted rules and by-laws. The following officers were elected: W. Z. Sharp, pres.; S. A. Burke, treas., and E. J. Barry, see'y. Directors are the above named officers and L. B. Gusick, W. R. Paul, H. A. Paulea and John McQuillan. Offices are in the Security Building.

Conde, S. D.—G. H. Smith, who owned an elvtr. here and was also agt. for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., having charge of its elvtr., committed suicide Feb. 1 by hanging himself from a rafter in the warehouse of his elvtr. He climbed to the rafter on a stepladder, and after fastening the rope about the rafter and to his neck, stepped off. The fall broke his neck. No cause for his act can be found. He is survived by his wife and several children.

SOUTHEAST

Jackson, Miss.—Robert Field & Co. are successors to P. L. Britton who died recently.

Bainbridge, Ga.—We are not in business at present and until conditions improve will keep our elvtr. closed.—Davis Elvtr. Co.

Mobile, Ala. The partnership existing between Eugene Butler and M. Clark, operating as Butler & Clark, has been dissolved, Mr. Butler now being sole owner. He will operate as Butler & Co.

Huntington, W. Va.—H. E. Matthews, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, has announced that in order to extend the work of the grain and hay inspection buro of the exchange to neighboring towns, arrangements have been made with N. W. Duvall, chief inspector, to teach the work to applicants desiring to learn grain and hay inspection work. Mr. Duvall is stationed at the office of the Gwinn Bros. Milling Co.

TENNESSEE

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Franklin Boyd and James Ridley have taken over the Murfreesboro Mill Co.

Harms (R. R. name Harmes), Tenn.—L. C. Strong & Sons sold their milling and grain business to the Harms Grain Co.—R. E. Pitts, Pitts & Pitts, Fayetteville.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—The Remke Grain & Seed Co. will open for business in the George Building as soon as it is repaired. It was damaged by fire some time ago. A. R. Remke is mgr. The company was organized to establish a wholesale market for farmers of the county. It is not incorporated and will not build an elvtr. at present.

MEMPHIS LETTER.

The Voris Sons Co., of Stewardson, Ill., has closed its office at this market and will handle all business thru the "home" office there.

The Stout-Hunt Milling Co. is out of business and Mr. Stout is mgr. for the Dixie Portland Co., distributors for the Portland Milling Co. of Portland, Ore.—L. S.

Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago have installed a private wire here and have opened an office on the Merchants Exchange in the booth formerly used by the Postal Telgraf Co.

On petition of D. M. Watts of Fort Scott, Kan., a receiver has been appointed for the Riverside Elvtr. & Warehouse. Mr. Watts alleged that he could get no accounting for a car of oats shipped to Memphis to be sacked and stored, valued at \$1,633.10, and that the owners of the business are in disagreement. They are J. T. Halbert, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Henry and W. J. Truitt.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—The E. A. Johnson Co. is out of the grain business.

Dallas, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Texas Hay & Grain Co. is returned "unclaimed."

Dublin, Tex.—Lee L. Newton has resigned his position with the Dublin Mill & Elvtr. Co. after 8 years of service.

Temple, Tex .- The Childress Grain Co., Inc., incorporated for \$60,000 by A. E. Childress, Geo. Hougton and N. C. Erskine.

El Paso, Tex.—The Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Amarillo, has opened an office here charge of C. C. Brady. It is located in the C. Brady. It is located in the Mills Building.

Plainview, Tex.—The new 225,000-bu. concrete elvtr. and storage, with concrete drier, being erected for the Harvest Queen Mills Co. by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. is about completed.

Muleshoe, Tex.—The Muleshoe Elvtr. Co. has sold its elvtr. to H. E. Rogers and G. P. Kuykendall who will operate under the name of the Texas Elvtr. Co.—Les Stone & Co., Amarillo. -Lester Stone, mgr. Lester

Plainview, Tex.—The Plainview Grain Exchange, now 6 months old, is growing rapidly, having inspected on an average 400 cars month-ly; the total number of cars inspected in the 6 months was 2,453. James B. Wallace is chief inspector.

Dalhart, Tex.—The McFarland Grain Co. does not operate an elvtr. here. It has an office and buys and sells grain in carlots. The recent report that the company was operating a new elvtr, and warehouse here is in error.—Schuhart Grain Co.

El Paso, Tex.—Our manager, Claiborne Adams, passed away on the evening of Jan. 26th, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Adams developed pneumonia in San Antonio on Dec. 14th, but later recovered sufficiently to return to El Paso where he was doing nicely until the 23rd of January, when he developed meningitis, 23rd of January, when he developed meningitis, from which he sank very rapidly. Mr. Adams will not only be missed by the El Paso Grain & Milling Company, which institution he has managed so ably for the past twelve years, but by the entire community as he has been one of the city's most energetic and progressive business men, being always in the lead of any movement, that was for the betterment and business men, being always in the lead of any movement that was for the betterment and upbuilding of the city, and our entire community will feel his loss keenly. Mr. Adams was a well known figure in the grain circles in Chicago, Kansas City, 'St. Louis and the entire Southwest.—C. J. Allen, sec'y, El Paso Grain & Milling Co.

UTAH

Nephi, Utah .- The Globe Grain & Milling Co.

Nephi, Utah.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. and our company, which formerly operated as the Nephi Grain & Elvtr. Co., are the only licensed grain dealers here. Scoop shovelers are active.—Nephi Mill & Milling Co.

Ogden, Utah.—J. W. Raymond, for many years an independent grain dealer at Spokane, Wash., has succeeded George B. Flack as grain buyer for the Ogden unit of the Sperry Flour Co., according to Mgr. Joseph L. Parker. Mr. Flack, buyer for the company and representative of the company in Ogden during the building of the plant, was the guest of honor at a farewell banquet tendered by the club and chamber of commerce. Mr. Flack will go to Kansas City, Mo., where he will have charge of the grain buying in the central and eastern states for his company. states for his company.

WASHINGTON

Toppenish, Wash.—Otto Halverson is now pres. of the Toppenish Elvtr. Co.

Hite (Reardon p. o.), Wash.—The Reardon Union Grain Co. has completed its new elvtr.

Union Grain Co. has completed its new elvtr. Spokane, Wash.—The possible postponement for a year of the construction on the Centennial Milling Co.'s new \$1,000,000 mill and elvtr. is predicted. Negotiations between the company and city relating to an extension of the street vacation agreement have not been settled. In anticipation of building activities this spring the company has expended a considerable amount on the new mill site and in the street changes required in the vacation ordinance. The latter called for building operations to commence within one year.

WISCONSIN

Merrill, Wis.—The Merrill Elvtr. Co. incorporated for \$25,000 by J. West, L. Gensman and J. C. West.

Delavan, Wis .- Jacob Hertzel bot the flour mill of Horton & Horton but we own the elvtr.
—Sage-Fairfield Lumber Co.

Augusta, Wis.—The wife of H. F. Lewis, mgr. for the McGuire Hay & Grain Co., died at a hospital in Eau Claire, Jan. 21.

Rio, Wis.—The Rio Products Co. incorporated for grain and feed business with capital of \$10,000 by C. E. Higbie and others.

Ripon, Wis.-The Equity Co-op. Farmers Co. Ripon, Wis.—The Equity Co-op. Farmers Co. of this city and the Badger Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Badger have been consolidated and will operate as the Badger Farmers Co. The company has taken over the plant of the old Badger company and will buy the elvtr., store and feed mill of Otto H. Kroll here. The company is capitalized at \$40,000 and Frank Mielke is mgr.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The interest rate on advances under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, for the month of February is 8% per annum.

"The Daily Trade Review" has been designated by the Board of Directors as the official market circular of this Chamber.

Walter H. Freeman, former mgr. for the office of the Merriam Commission Co., of Omaha, at this market, has been apprehended for the alleged embezzling of \$20,000 of the

Adolph C. Peters, Frank A. Batzner and Arthur D. Gutheil were elected to memberships during the past month, and the memberships of L. S. Greenwood, Cyrus C. Lewis, and Hugo Stolley, additional certificate, were transferred.

Kneisler Bros., who have been in the flour and feed business since 1873, have added a grain department under the management of Herman Jahns, Jr. The office is in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Arthur G. Kneisler will head to have department. will handle the hay department.

On Jan. 20, the members adopted an amendment of the rules incorporating into the rule governing acceptance or rejection of grain or seeds by the buyer a clause providing that when grain or seeds are reported in a heating condition at the time of selection of grain forms. of the No. 6 grade or sample grade, on account of dampness the buyer must either accept or reject it by 12 o'clock of the next day, except, if it be "plugged" or loaded too high to permit of thorough sampling, the buyer must accept or reject at point of unloading.

Elvtr. "A" of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., operated by the Donahue-Stratton Co., burned at 9:15 p. m., Jan. 25, with a loss of close to \$500,000. The elvtr. contained 175,000 bus. of grain, mostly corn, and this with 9 loaded cars on the elvtr. siding was also lost. The fire was beyond control half an hour after its discovery beyond control half an hour after its discovery and nothing could be done to save the building or its contents. The elvir, collapsed at 11 p. m. and the falling walls did much damage to surrounding property. Elv., "A" was erected in 1870 and was of frame and corrugated iron construction, 85x285 ft. in ize, and about 80 ft. high. It contained 160 bins. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Policies on building were carried under the general schedule of the railcarried under the general schedule of the rail-road company. The Donahue-Stratton Co. carries a total of \$219,500 on contents, \$35,500 on machinery, \$4,500 on bleacher, and \$21,000 on the grain drier equipment. In addition, the company has a line of use and occupancy insurance amounting to \$100,375. While no definite plans have been made, pending adjustment of losses, it is believed that the elvtr. Will be rebuilt on the present site, but of reinforced concrete, fireproof construction. Under date of concrete, fireproof construction. Under date of Feb. 8, the company writes: Even tho we are seriously inconvenienced on account of the loss of our elvtr. we are prepared to take care of our grain trade by operating thru other elvtrs at Milwaukee. The loss of our elvtr. has not interfered in any way with our handling of feed or grain, hence both our grain and feed trade will continue to have our attention and diligent service.

WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—A. R. Smith has remodeled his elvtr. and installed the latest machinery. including motors.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The Farmers Market Co. of this city will build at least 2 new elvtrs, in this vicinity.—Persson-Finch Co.

Senator Lodge's resolution, adopted by the Senate Jan. 28, calls on the President for information as to what is being done to collect claims of citizens growing out of unlawful seizure and sale of American ships and car-goes by Great Britain during the war with Germany.

DISCOURAGED PRODUCERS and a smaller grain acreage is the result of the German govern-ment taking over all the grain after it is raised. Trading merchants demand that the federal control be abolished.

ENGLAND'S Ministry of Food will be entirely out of existence by March 31st is the announcement of Lloyd George. It was previously thought the settling of the affairs of the organization would take at least a year.

RICE valued at \$6,000,000 is to be purchased for shipment from New Orleans, La., to Constantinople, by the Near East Relief Com'ite, for the starving children of Armenia, and to the Orient for the famine districts of China.

CIFER CODES

Use a good Telegraph Cipher Code, Prevent Errors, Reduce the Cost of Sending Messages and Prevent Con-tents Becoming Known to Agents.

Universal Grain Code, the most complete and up-to-date code published for the use of the grain dealers and millers. Its use will reduce your tolls one-half. Its 150 pages of bond paper contain 14,910 expressions for present-day terms, and no two of them are near enough alike to cause contusion. Bound in flexible leather. Price, \$3.00; Book paper, board cover, \$1.50.

Robinson Cipher Code with 1912 and 1917 Supplements for domestic grain business. Bound in flexible leather, price \$2.25; cloth,

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Miller's Code (1917), for milling and flour trades, 3%x6 inches, 77 pages, \$2.00.

Riverside Code, fifth edition, for millers and flour dealers. Bound in flexible leather, 28 pages, \$3.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code, third edition, the latest, simplest and most popular code used in the export grain trade. Bound in leather, 412 pages. Price \$12.50.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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Grain Dealers Journal 305 So. La Salle St. Chicago, III.

Grain Carriers

"ACCEPT NO EMPTIES from foreign lines" is the order now effective on the M. K. & T.

Grain and grain product rates from St. Louis, Mo., and Thebes, Ill., to points in Arkansas were recently declared prejudicial by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RUNNING TIME of freight trains between western cities, Chicago and the Atlantic Coast ports has been reduced one day according to E. J. Henery, traffic manager of the L. V. at Chicago.

What may be the forerunner of a freight rate war and lower western freight rates is the passenger rate war which has started between the Great Northern and the Milwaukee on their western passenger business.

Employes of Class 1 roads in the United States are reported by the I. C. C. to have been 1,993,524 on the average for the first quarter of 1920. Their pay was \$795,616,330, all prior to the wage increases.

CORN DONATED by American farmers to the Hoover Relief Fund for Europe is to be carried to ocean ports in trains manned by railway employees who have donated their services.

AMERICAN VESSELS are carrying Canadian flour from Portland, New York and Baltimore to points in the United Kingdom for 30 cents per cwt. Canadian vessels continue to charge 45 cents per hundred.

Barges suitable for carrying bulk grain to New Orleans for approximately 19 cents per cwt. are now available at Cairo, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Considerable grain is now moving in this manner.

A MEETING of representatives of various mid western grain exchanges was held in St. Louis, Mo., on Feb. 2 to decide on a joint protest to be made against the proposed increase in grain rates from St. Louis, Mo., to many Mississippi River stations.

MILD WEATHER together with the exorbitant rail freight rates recently established has materially increased winter shipping over the Ohio River. During the months of November, December and January fifty million tons of freight passed Cincinnati, O.

A SHIPMENT of 200,000 bus. of rye was recently placed aboard the steamer Solverg Skogland at the Port Covington elevator for John T. Fahey & Co. of Baltimore in the record time of 18 hours. Nearly 64,000 bus. of the shipment had to first be loaded into sacks.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC has shrunk 25% and passenger traffic has shrunk 40% since the last rate increase. In contrast the annual payroll of the carriers has increased approximately 117% since 1917.—From an announcement made by the Ass'n of Railway Executives in session at Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 28.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS from Canadian points to points in the United States when paid for in American money until Feb. 14 will be on the basis of the American dollar being worth \$1.117\% according to a ruling by the Dominion Railway Commission.

To prevent claims for freight leaking, damaged, delayed, misrouted and lost Vicepres. T. H. Beacom of the Rock Island has issued a handy pocket size booklet to all Rock Island employees in which is enumerated the causes and costs of these claims as well as suggestions for preventing claims.

Canada's government railway deficit for 1920 will approximate \$60,000,000; compared with a deficit in 1919 of \$47,000,000. The increased cost of labor which has more than eaten up the revenue received from increased rates is given as one of the causes for the larger deficit

THE MEMPHIS Traffic Club has selected Otto Mortenson, traffic manager of the Cargill Elevator Co., as its second vice-pres.

War tax on demurrage that went unpaid between May and November, 1920, because the Treasury Department then held demurrage was not transportation, is not being collected by the railroads as the Department is not pressing the carriers to expend more in clerk hire than the small sums collected would aggregate.

Time spent in repairing a locomotive in 1918 on the New York Central averaged 2,-165 hours on the piece work plan. In 1919 under the hourly system of pay the time averaged 3,129 hours. When the men were paid by the piece it took 4 hours and 30 minutes to repair a pump. Now it takes the same men 11 hours.

"CARS ARE STANDING idle on the tracks in the hay producing sections and the hay growers are holding an enormous amount of hay because the present freight rates will not permit its movement at a profit" is the substance of an appeal made to various carriers and the Interstate Commerce Commission for the establishment of lower rates on hay by the National Hay Ass'n.

ELIMINATION of the national agreements, rules and working conditions forced on the railroads as war measures, I estimate would reduce railway operating expenses at least \$300,000,000 per annum. With declining prices and wages in industry and agriculture the country demands a reduction in operating expenses.—W. W: Atterbury, vice pres. Pennsylvania Lines, before the U. S. Labor Board.

The present car surplus is increased by the low rates for water transportation in an indirect but effective way. A few years ago sacked wheat was shipped clear across the continent from the Pacific Northwest to Philadelphia in flat cars all rail, because water rates were so exorbitant. Now steamers are carrying thousands of tons of commodities and merchandise between the Pacific and Atlantic ports of the United States, releasing many freight cars.

THE C. B. & Q. is receiving from the Pressed Steel Cai Co. 500 new stock cars for general servic work. Thirty-six feet long and of 60 toi. capacity, built with reinforced steel ends, the floors and underframing having received a special preservative (longer life) treatment; these cars are expected to prove unusually efficient in housing the cows and pigs while en route to market. The purchase price was \$2,300 each, compared with \$855 in pre-war days, or \$1,150,000 for the lot.

A NEW WATER OUTLET for Canadian grain has been proposed, to connect Lake Huron with the head of Lake Nipissing. The French River which connects Georgian Bay with Lake Nipissing will be utilized. The distance from the mouth of the French River to the extremity of the Lake Nipissing is approximately 90 miles. The Ontario government has announced that it would stand the expense of such a connection provided the Dominion government granted the province certain power privileges.

Barley moving from Great Falls, Mont., to Milwaukee, Wis., carries a charge of 43.5 cents while 70.5 is charged for the movement of barley malt. The Kurth Malting Co., Milwaukee, complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the 70.5 cent rate over the G. N. was unreasonable. The I. C. C. in 6582 said that the grain rate was below normal and was established to promote the production of grain in Montana. It also contended that barley malt was worth more than barley and said that the establishment of similar rates on barley and barley malt was not a universal practice in the west. Commissioner Eastman of the I. C. C. opposed the finding, being in favor of establishing a more proper relationship between barley and malt.

THE Louisville & Nashville has ordered 1.500 box cars.

THE OKLAHOMA Traffic Ass'n advocates petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in freight rates to Gulf ports.

The Winslow bill on Feb. 7 failed by one vote to get the two-thirds to pass. It provided needed relief to the railroad companies by payment of part of the money due them from the government pending a complete audit.

The CAR SURPLUS for the week ending Jan. 23 is reported by the American Ry. Ass'n to have been 301,997 cars, against 288,115 the preceding week. The number of idle cars is the largest since the spring of 1919, when it reached 500,000 cars.

Transportation facilities on the Erie Barge Canal will be greatly supplemented this year when the Great Lakes & Atlantic Transportation Co. puts its seventy-five 750 ton steel barges into operation during the coming spring and summer. The company intends to launch 25 oil burners and then decide on the fuel to be used on the remainder.

A REDUCTION in freight rates by the establishment of thru rates from Central Freight Ass'n territory, which is the middle west, to all southeastern states was voluntarily agreed upon at meeting of representatives of the Central Freight Ass'n and representatives of the southeastern carriers in a recent conference in Chicago. The reduction will affect those commodities on which thru rates do not already exist.

Termination of the operation by the War Department of boats on the New York State Barge Canal was recommended Feb. 1 in a report by Representative Parker of the com'ite on interstate and foreign commerce, as provided in Senate Joint Resolution No. 161, which directs the sec'y of war to dispose of all boats, barges and tugs within 30 days or as soon thereafter as practicable. This service should be discontinued, as private boats will carry the freight at competitive rates without draining the pockets of taxpayers.

Proportional rates applicable on grain and grain products, in carloads, to points in Arkansas from St. Louis, Mo., and from Cairo and Thebes, Ill., were found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unduly prejudicial to the extent that they are greater or less than those prescribed. Increased rates on coarse grain under General Order No. 28 of the Director General found not unreasonthey have been increased more than the corresponding rates on wheat. Fourth section able or unduly prejudicial to the extent that relief denied.

Wet oats from a leaking vessel in New York harbor were removed by the E. E. Delp Grain Co., loaded into 16 cars and shipped for drying to the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Co., operated by the P. & R. R. R. The drying had previously been arranged for by the shipper. The consignee, unable to care for the oats, suggested that no more oats be shipped. The Delp Co., to assist the carrier, suggested the establishment of a special rate to Baltimore where the oats could be handled. To this suggestion they received no reply. Fourteen cars were held at the P. & R. elevator and the P. & R. threatened to sell the grain for accrued demurrage. The Delp Co. paid the demurrage charge of \$2,820 and as tariffs provide in substance "no demurrage shall be assessed on bulk grain at this elevator except when held in cars on order of the consignor or consignee or when reconsigned for domestic delivery," filed complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission for refund of demurrage. The I. C. C. in reply 6569 found that oats were not held in cars for the consignee nor reshipped for domestic delivery. Ordered refund of the demurrage charges.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission thru its attorneys, has been endeavoring to find some way to keep the carriers from collecting the 40% increase on interstate freight shipments granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. To do this suits have been filed in Illinois state courts against various Illinois carriers. Seventeen Illinois carriers consequently appealed to the U. S. District Court to enjoin the Illinois Public Utilities Commission from interfering with the carriers collecting their entitled charges. The federal court will hear the carriers on Feb. 14. THE ILLINOIS Public Utilities Commission

Seattle Grain Men Petition to Equalize

The recent rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby freight rates from interior points to Seattle were increased 5% while rates to Portland, Ore., were reduced 5% has been bitterly complained of by

duced 5% has been bitterly complained of by Seattle grain and shipping interests.

The reason given for the new differential was because freight for Portland moves along the level Columbia River whereas freight for Seattle has to pass over the difficult grades of the Cascade Mountains.

In order to eliminate the present disadvantageous differential Seattle grain men have petitioned the Washington Public Service Commission requesting that the C. M. & St. Commission requesting that the C. M. & St. P. be compelled to make physical connections with competing lines in eastern Washington in order to open up a new gateway for traffic. Other shipping interests have asked that the grade which caused the change in rate be eliminated by requiring the three carriers entering Seattle to build a double track tunnel thru the Cascades on an easier grade.

Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Meet.

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

held its annual mid-winter meeting in the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 21.
W. E. Marshall of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Buffalo Corn Exchange, cordially welcomed the visiting dealers to Buffalo.

Treas. E. C. Kessler in his annual report showed that the Ass'n was in excellent financial condition, having a balance in the treasury of over \$600.

ury of over \$600.

During the course of the meeting the dealers carried on a lively open discussion on "Price Guaranties and Their Value." It seems that many of the dealers had contracted for feed in advance on a guaranty that the price would not decline and then found trouble settling these contracts.

Howard Conklin representing the Orange County Feed Dealers' Ass'n suggested that in times like the present the feed dealer had to fight. He urged the members of the trade not to forget those concerns that had dealt unfailt with them.

unfairly with them.

L. F. Brown of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, spoke of the new feed law effective in New York. He said that in all prolability an amendment would pass the New York, legislature, which would provide that York legislature which would provide that feed carried in new bags would not be required to carry an additional tag. At present a tag is required on feed whether it is

labeled on the sack or not.

During the course of the meeting seven feed concerns applied for membership and were

accepted.

The decrease in livestock in the United States continues. On Jan. 1, 1921 animals on farms and ranges of the U. S. numbered: Horses, 20,183,000; mules, 499,000; milk cows, 23,321,000; other cattle, 42,870,000; sheep, 45,067,000, and swine, 66,649,000. The percentage decrease for the year follows: Horses 2.9%; mules .8% (8/10); milk cows 1.3%; other cattle 4.2%; sheep 4.3% and swine 7.1%.—Figures compiled by Leon Estabrook, Buro of Crop Estimates.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com's'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Illinois Traction System in a special sup. to tariffs gives the minimum weights on grain and grain products, effective Feb. 9.

Santa Fe in Sup. 2 to 7481-G gives joint rates on grain products and seeds from Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma to Kansas, Texas and the Southeast, effective Mar. 1.

C. & A. in Sup. 4 to 2-G gives switching and other terminal charges also rules governing the absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges applying at stations on the C. & A., effective Jan. 31.

C. & A. in Sup. 5 to 2-G gives the switching and other terminal charges, als rules governing absorption of switching, dray ge and transfer charges applying at stations c.. the C. & A. effective March 1

C. & A. in 28-D shows the elevation and transfer charges on grain, absorption of loading and unloading charges on live stock, maximum and minimum weights, rules governing furnishing of grain doors, also miscellaneous rules and exceptions to classifications applying at C. & A. stations, effective March 1.

C. R. I. & P. in freight tariff 19687-M gives C. R. I. & P. in freight tariff 19687-M gives the joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds, hay and broom corn from Missouri River stations in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., and S. Dak. on the C. R. I. P. to Mississippi River points and other stations in Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss., and Tenn., also Texas Gulf ports for export, effective March 1.

for export, effective March 1.

C. & A. in 1596-F gives joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from stations in Illinois on the C. & A., C. I. & M., and C. & N. W., also from Louisiana, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Helena, Ark., and points in Ala., Fla., La., Miss., and Tenn., also to Key West, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., Port Chalmette, La., and Westwego, La., for export, effective March 1.

C. & A. in Sup. 15 to 1596-E gives the local, C. & A. in Sup. 15 to 1596-E gives the local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from stations in Illinois on the C. & A., C. & I. M. and C. & N. W. to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Helena, Ark., and points in Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss., and Tenn., also to Key West, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., Port Chalmette, La., and Westwego, La., for export, effective March. effective March 1.

Illinois Central in 117-J gives local, joint and Illinois Central in 117-J gives local, joint and proportional rates, domestic and when for export, applying on grain, grain products and seeds from stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., S. D., Wis., also Omaha, Neb., and South Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., to Gulfport, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., Helena, Ark., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and Key West, Fla., and other stations in Ala., Ky., La., Miss., and Tenn., effective March 1.

in Ala.. Ky., La., Miss., and Tenn., effective March 1.

C. & A. in Sup. 14 to 1574-F gives the joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds, hay and straw from Kansas City, Mo., when originating beyond, also Blue Springs, Fulton, Gilliam, Glasgow, Higginsville, Marshall, Mayview, Mexico, Odessa and Slater, Mo., to Cairo, Ill., proper or when for southeastern and Carolina territories, and Cincinnati, O., Evansville, Ind., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., when for southeastern and Carolina territories, also Mississippi Valley points and stations in Ala., La., and Miss., also Key West, Fla., when for export, effective March 1.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 10 to 22000-F gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds between Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk, Muscatine, Ia., Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn., and other stations named under Index Nos. 1 to 2116, inclusive, and in items Nos. 200 to 310, inclusive, of tariff as amended, and stations on the C. R. I. & P. in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., and S. D., including Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., Armourdale (Kansas City, Kan.), Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Albright, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb., effective Feb. 20. (Sup. 9 covering the movement of the same products between the same points becomes effective Feb. 21.)

Railroad objections to Shippers' Weights eliminated by the mechanical design ands stem of the Bird Scale.

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Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Minneapolis Minnesota



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- —First in Advertising!
- -First in Circulation!
- -First in News!

The Grain Dealers Journal

Feedstuffs

RICE LAKE, WIS.—Oscar Saglin has purchased the Johnston Feed Mill of this city.

Mulberry, Ark.—C. F. Hughes & Son have entered the wholesale feed business.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The West Charleston Feed Co. recently suffered \$3,000 loss by fire.

Washington, Ind.—The Oral Gregory Feed Mill of this city has been purchased by Frank Utterback.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Ladish Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The feed and hay warehouse of H. B. Cassell & Son was damaged \$50,000 by fire recently.

Low prevailing prices have resulted in some Wisconsin farmers utilizing their best potatoes as feed for livestock.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The new sweet feed manufacturing plant of the Kentucky Feed Grain Co. is now in operation.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—A. C. Westervelt & Co. are now doing business in their new office. The old office recently burned.

POTWIN, KAN.—The Potwin Alfalfa Milling Co. has torn down its alfalfa mill and is now exclusively in the grain business.

UTAH'S new governor, Charles R. Mabey, is a feed man and is president of the Bountiful Milling & Feed Co. of Bountiful, Utah.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—J. M. Frame & Co. have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 and will conduct a feed and flour business.

OKEENE, OKLA.—The Farmers Union Co-Operative Exchange whose incorporation was recently announced contemplates entering the feed business.

Lockesburg, Ark.—Shannon & Johnson, a partnership, recently purchased a building in this city and now contemplates entering the feed business.

AUBURN, WASH:—The Kleinberg Flour & Feed Co. contemplates the erection of an addition to its plant which will cost approximately \$10,000.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Morgan Feed & Fuel Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. H. Nixon, W. N. Maer and J. W. Hunt.

From saloon business to the feed business is the proposed step of John Brown of Corinth, N. Y. Mr. Brown expects to convert his saloon into a feed plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. W. Bosworth, for many years in the feed departments of the Corno Mills and the National Oats Co., has been chosen as vice pres. of these concerns.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Claiming that the exorbitant charges for electricity made the business unprofitable at present the Hickman Feed & Milling Co. closed temporarily.

BURLINGTON, WIS.—The Farmers Feed & Fuel Co. has increased its capital stock to \$25,000. The company now contemplates handling other materials besides feed and fuel.

CLINTON, IA.—The MacX Feed Milling Co. has registered a circular design thru which is written the words "MacX Cotolas Meal" as its trademark No. 137,671 for use on stock feed.

CHARGING 12 cents per gallon for syrup bought at 3 cents per gallon was the cause of complaint filed by the Golden Grain Milling Co. of East St. Louis, Ill. As a result indictments have been returned at Jacksonville, Fla., against the Sugar Products Refining Co., charging profiteering under the Lever Act.

Deposit, N. Y.—The feed business of K. O. Smith & Co. has been purchased by a number of farmers in the vicinity of Deposit and hereafter will be known as the Deposit Mills, Inc.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—G. L. Snowden is now vice pres, and general manager of the local branch of the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. Mr. Snowden previously was sales manager at St. Joseph, Mo.

WARREN, ILL.—The Warren Co-op. Elevator Co. has installed a Bauer Attrition mill and announces that it is establishing a large feed business in spite of the adverse prices and the poor weather conditions.

Nevada, I.A.—The feed mill and property of W. O. White and B. S. Dickey, known as the Neola Mill, has been purchased by G. H. Saddorios of Hayfield, Minn., who will continue the business with the assistance of Mr. Dickey.

EDINA, Mo.— The Edina Roller Mills which manufactures f ed and flour is now being operated by F. J. Portzline, who bought out J. F. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson has given up the milling business entirely and has taken up farming.

Kansas City, Mo.—Our business now is confined to wholesaling feed and flour in carlots. Business is moderate now because of the light milling production of feeds. We do not intend nor need to erect any buildings.—Douglas Cain & Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. W. Amrine and H. M. Goldwood, formerly in the feed department of the W. A. Ferson Hay Co., have entered the feed business on their own account. Offices have been established in this city and in St. Joseph, Mo. The company will specialize in bran, shorts, alfalfa meal and molasses feeds.

Douglas, Wyo.—The new plant the Western Alfalfa Milling Co. of Denver, Colo., is to erect at this station is to have a capacity of 80 tons of alfalfa feed per day and according to the officials of the company will contain the best that money can buy. Ample supplies for keeping the mill in operation are assured by contracts for alfalfa covering the next 10 years.

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will hold its annual double meeting this year on Feb. 22 and 23. The New England section will meet at Worcester, Mass., and the New York section will meet at Binghamton, N. Y., in the Arlington Hotel. The New York feed law, its proposed amendments and its effect on the feed trade is one of the questions which is to be thoroly dispused.

Lebanon, Tenn.—The work of overhauling and remodeling the plant of the Middle Tennessee Mills has been completed and approximately 1,000 sacks of feeds are being ground daily. The mill expects to supply Tennessee feeders direct instead of shipping feed in from other states as heretofore. The company contemplates entering the markets of Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Cresco, IA.—The Cresco Mills, a feed mill operated by Ben B. Brierly, has been extensively improved. New equipment includes new feed bins, a mixer, and a corn crusher having a capacity of 2,500 lbs. per hour. A new office and a covered driveway have been built and the engine room has been enlarged. Installation of a machine for handling buckwheat is contemplated later in the spring.

Kansas City, Mo.—Feed containing 20% or more molasses moving over the C. B. & Q. and the K. C. S. will hereafter be allowed transit privileges at Kansas City. The Atlas Cereal Co. in a recent appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission claimed the Burlington would not permit such transit privileges at Kansas City, Mo., while the privileges were allowed at St. Joseph, Mo. The I. C. C. in 11506 has ordered the C. B. & Q and the K. C. S. to establish transit privileges at Kansas City on or before April 4.

Metal fasteners with sharp points can not be used in shipping feeds into New York under the new feedingstuffs law.

Beckley, W. Va.—The Kay-Steffer Feed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by Wm. R. Kay, M. B. Hoffman, C. R. Steffner and others.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Valley Feed Mill and Mott's Elevator have been merged as the Valley Milling Co., with \$125,000 capital. Marshall Mott and R. P. Powell will continue the enterprise.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—The plant of the Marco Mills Co. was burned Feb. 2, together with 5 cars loaded with feed and a large stock on hand. The loss is \$225,000; insurance on mill, \$145,000, on stock, \$76,000. The mill, which turned out mixed feeds and cornmeal, will be rebuilt at once.

Some Wisconsin millers of feed in convention at Milwaukee bitterly oppose the proposed Wisconsin statute which will require the feed handler to pay the state 10 cents per ton on the feed handled. They say that when thousands of tons are shipped annually the amount paid to the state under the proposed law would far exceed the present license fee of \$25. Shippers and small millers are in favor of the 10 cents per ton charge.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—The feed demand in our section has been very dull, however it is picking up slightly. Owing to the fact that cotton is at such a low price many farmers are holding their cotton for a better price and not buying any stuff. But it is about time for them to go to breaking ground for their crop and they will have to buy some feed. In our opinion however they will have to turn loose some cotton in order to get money to start their new crop. We have had a very mild winter and of course this will have some effect on business but not much.—Riley Feed Manufacturing Co., by W. P., Cook.

Grand Island, Neb.—The managers of the Great Western Chemical & Alfalfa Milling Co., Charles M. Robinson and Joshua Robinson

Grand Island, Neb.—The managers of the Great Western Chemical & Alfalfa Milling Co., Charles M. Robinson and Joshua Robinson, both resigned a short time ago. Stockholders of the concern, which is bankrupt, became alarmed and ordered an investigation. It is alleged that the company has an indebtedness of \$45,000. It is further alleged that indications point to \$175,000 being missing. On Feb. 2 Charles M. Robinson was arrested at Victoria, Tex.. on a charge of selling stock under false pretenses. The concern which was recapitalized in 1919 for \$100,000 built and is operating a second plant at Lexington, Neb. The money was raised by the sale of stock locally.

PRICES OF POTATOES in New Zealand are now so low that they may in many places be purchased for the cost of the sacks in which they are contained.

Grain shippers are not the only ones complaining about the excessive rail rates which make it impossible for the far western producers to ship their raw products to the east. The Pacific Coast Citrus Fruit Producers on Jan. 17 met in Chicago, Ill., with representatives from various railways and claimed that the high transportation rates and the other burdensome charges connected therewith were shutting them out of markets east of the Rocky Mountains. Carriers state that if the present rail charge is reduced for California shippers the rate must also be reduced for shippers from all other sections.

Feedstuffs Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1920, were as follows:

	—Receipts—		-Shipments-	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Chicago, tons1	1,418	25,845	29,555	53.141
Milwaukee, tons	1,380	4.470	17,261	16,234
New York, tons			38	
Kansas City, tons	2.880	4.900	12.540	14,380
St. Louis, bags8	3.380	133,970	113.940	151,000
n Francisco, tons 15		130		
n Francisco, tons 15	9	130		

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Under the Food & Drugs Act, the following judgments were recently rendered in the United States District Courts for the Buro of Chemistry:

Thomas and Joseph Pugh, trading as the Wilmot Oil Mill, Wilmot, Ark., were alleged to have shipped cottonseed meal into Kansas, which was not labeled. The defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

The Corn Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J., was alleged to have shipped corn gluten feed to Porto Rico, labeled 23% protein. Analysis by the Buro of Chemistry showed the presence of but 21.57% protein. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$10.

The Valley Manufacturing Co., Vicksburg, Miss., was alleged to have shipped cotton-seed feed into the state of Florida which bore the label protein, 20% and crude fat, 4%. Misbranding was charged because the article contained less than 20% protein and less than 4% crude fat. The court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs when the defendant pleaded will be to the information. guilty to the information.

The Planters Oil Mill & Gin Co., of Kosciusko, Miss, alleged to have shipped cotton-seed meal into the state of Indiana, which was labeled protein 41% and fiber, maximum 10%. Analysis by the Buro of Chemistry showed the meal to contain 34.9% protein and 16.6% fiber. The defendant pleaded guilty to the information and received a fine of \$100 and costs of \$100 and costs.

The American Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff, Atk., was alleged to have shipped cottonseed meal into Michigan which was labeled protein not less than 36% and fiber, not more than Mishranding was charged because the meal actually contained more than 14% fiber and less than 36% protein. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$25 and

The East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., was charged with shipping cottonseed meal into the state of Ohio, which was labelled protein 38½ to 41% and crude fiber 12%. Analysis by the Buro of Chemistry found the meal contained 35.2% protein and 14% crude fiber. Upon the defendant company entering plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

The Apache Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., of Chickasha, Okla., was alleged to have shipped cottonseed cake and meal in viola-tion of the Food & Drugs Act from Oklaing was charged because the sacks were not plainly and conspicuously marked with the quantity contained. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty the court imposed a fine of \$600. homa into the state of Kansas. Misbrand-

The Dyersburg Milling Co., of Dyersburg, Tenn., was alleged to have shipped misbranded stock feed into the state of Georgia. misbranding was charged because the labels on the feed claimed 15% fiber and 9% protein, whereas, the feed contained less than 9% protein and more than 15% fiber. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of

The Central Cotton Oil Co., of Jackson, Miss., was charged with shipping cottonseed meal into Michigan, labeled 36 to 39% protein. Analysis by the Buro of Chemistry found 32.9% protein. Besides being charged with misbranding the company was also charged with the delay of the processes of the seed bulls had with adulteration because cottonseed hulls had been packed with the feed. The defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and John T. Gibbons, of New Orleans, La., was alieged to have shipped feed into Alabama in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Adulteration was charged because labels stated the product contained crushed oats, brewers' grains, oat feed, salt and molasses, whereas, peanut hulls and alfalfa had been mixed with the feed. Misbranding was charged because the labels stated the feed contained 12% fiber, whereas, it contained 17.02% fiber. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$30.

William, Sam, Jr., and Alfred Woolner of the Continental Cereal Co., Peoria, Ill., shipped gluten feed into the state of New York, which was alleged to have carried a label, stating the feed contained Fat 10% minimum to 15% maximum, Protein, 29% minimum, to 34% maximum. Mišbranding was charged because the feed contained less than 10% fat, and less than 29% protein. Misbranding was also charged because the label on the container stated the product was made from corn, oats, rye and barley, whereas, it contained no rye. Upon entering a plea of guilty to the informa-tion the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

The Peerless Milling & Feed Co., Cairo, Ill., was alleged to have shipped wheat shorts to Alabama in violation of the Food & Drugs Act. Misbranding was charged because the product was an imitation of wheat shorts. Adultertion was charged because ground wheat bran and ground screenings had been mixed with the alleged article. The Peerless Milling & Feed Co. consented to a decree and the court issued a judgment of condemna-tion and forfeiture. The court then ordered that the product be released to the claimants upon the execution of the required bond and upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings.

The Milam-Morgan Co., New Orleans, La., was charged with shipping a quantity of feed into Alabama, which when tested by the Buro of Chemistry showed the following composition: 19.13 per cent of crude fiber, also corn, oats, alfalfa, and an appreciable amount of cottonseed hulls and finely ground peanut Adulteration was charged because the hulls had been substituted in part for the feed. Misbranding was charged because the label stated the feed contained but 12% fiber, whereas, it contained 19.13% fiber. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$10

The Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., was alleged to have shipped an article called "Palmo Midds" in violation of the Food & Drugs Act into the state of Indiana. Analysis of the article by the Buro of Chemistry showed the presence of approximately 5% cob meal, 14.70% crude fiber, and 12.85% protein. Misbranding was charged because the label on the sacks stated the article contained crude protein 16%, crude fiber, 7% and cleaning middlings and palm oil. Adulteration was charged because of the presence of the corn cobs. Upon the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the information the court imposed a fine of \$50.

The Glen Allen Oil Mill, Glenn Allen, Miss. was charged with shipping cottonseed feed into Maine in violation of the Food & Drugs Act. Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason the state-ments "Ammonia, Minimum 7%" and "Protein, Minimum, 36%," borne on the tags attached to the article, were false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that they represented that said article contained not less than 7% ammonia and not less than 36% protein, whereas, in truth, and in fact, said article did contain less than 7% ammonia and did contain less than 36% protein. The court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs when the defendant company entered a plea of guilty.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Shipper Can Recover Freight Prepatd.—In action against carrier for prepaid freight, on carrier's failure to deliver because of destruction of goods, that shipper had received insurance for loss of the goods, and had assigned claims against carrier to insurer, was no defense, where insurer had assigned claim to plaintiff. (The ship was sunk by an enemy submarine. The court's ruling was in favor of shipper's recovery of \$22,116.96 freight paid in advance.)—Dorff v. Taya. Supreme Court of New York. 185 N. Y. Supp. 174.

Exchange Membership in Bankruptcy.—Where a father advanced money to his son with which to purchase a seat on a Stock Exchange, and, as required by the rules of the exchange, executed a release to the son on account of the advance, and both parties acted in good faith, and understood that there was no legal obligation on the son to repay the money advanced, the father had no claim against the son, enforceable on his bankruptcy, though the son had paid interest on the amount.—Atwater v. Guernsey. Supreme Court of the United States. 41 Supt. Ct. Rep. 150.

Damages for Breach of Contract.—Where a contract for sale of corn to be shipped to the buyer expressly provided that, if the buyer failed to pay a draft for the price attached to the B/L, he' would pay the difference between the contract price and the price realized for the grain, together with all expenses incurred in disposing of it, and the buyer refused to pay the draft and did not obtain the corn. his liability held to be that fixed by the contract, and the petition in an action by the seller for the contract price, which did not show what disposition was made of the corn. held not to state a cause of action.—Elwood Grain Co. v. Whitfield Grocery Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 268 Fed. 521.

Site on Right of Way Must Be Given for Potato Warehouse.—The right to use railroad right of way as a site for a public warehouse, given by Rev. Laws 1905, §§ 2106-2113 (Gen. St. 1913, § 4506-4513), includes the right of use for a public potato warehouse, and is not limited to grain elevators. The changed language in the Revision of 1905 indicates an intention not to limit the use to grain warehouses or elevators as limited by the original statute. The use of a warehouse on a right of way as a public potato warehouse is a public use; and the use proposed to be made of the defendant's right of way by the plaintiff is a public use.—Simmons v. Nor. Pac. R. Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 180 N. W. 114.

Indiana Coal Commission Law Unconstitutional.—Orders of the Indiana special coal and food commission, requiring coal mines to deliver coal to specified concerns within state which impair contract obligations of coal mines which had otherwise contracted for their output, are unconstitutional, and will be temporarily enjoined. Orders of the Indiana coal and food commission, requiring coal mines to ship carloads of coal to parties of whose credit they had no information, will be temporarily enjoined, where no provision is made for supplying cars to the mines and no information is given regarding the credit standing of the proposed consignees.—Vandalia Coal Co. v. Special Coal and Food Commission of Indiana. U. S. District Court, Indiana 268 Fed. 572.

Insurance.—A policy insuring a building against fire is a choose in action and personal property which does not run with the land, so that the personal representative of insured, and not his heirs or devisees, is the proper person to collect for loss occurring after the death of insured, regardless of who may be entitled to the proceeds after collection. The right to recover on a fire insurance policy for damage to real property caused by fire after the death of insured is an asset of the estate which it is the duty of the executor to collect and apply according to law, so that, after payment by the insurance company to the executor, the devisees cannot recover from the company the amount of the loss.—Oldham's Trustee v. Boston Insurance Co. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 226 S. W. 106.

Customs and Usages.—In an action for failure to deliver wheat sold, evidence of usage and custom was properly considered by the trial court in determining the place of delivery of the wheat contemplated by the parties under the f. o. b. steamship clauses of the contracts. Mever v. Sullivan. District Court of Appeal, California. 181 Pac. 848.

Rights of Holder of B/L.—Under Act. No. 150 of 1868, § 9, making Bs/L negotiable in the same manner and to the same extent as bills of exchange and promissory notes, which is similar to the subsequent provision in the Uniform Bills of Lading Act (Act No. 94 of 1912), Bs/L are fully negotiable and a holder thereof for value in good faith before maturity is entitled thereto free of any equities between the original parties.—Thompson v. Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana. 86 South. 652.

Diversion to Be Within Contract Time.—Where a sale of corn by telephone was confirmed by defendant by a letter expressly stipulating that shipment should be made from Kansas City, and there was nothing other than such letter taking the contract out of the statute, evidence that in the oral agreement over the phone nothing was said as to the shipping point was inadmissible, as tending to vary or change the written memorandum. Where, by a contract of sale of corn and a trade custom, shipment was to be made from Kansas City by a particular railroad within 10 days, evidence held insufficient to show that a shipment diverted from another destination was delivered to the railroad in question at Kansas City within the ten days.—Moran Grain Co. V. Thurman-Davis Grain Co. Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 226 S. W. 84.

Too Late to Replevy after Delivery to Buyer.—Where hay was sold in the barn, but the purchaser did not pay any part of the price, and the hay was subsequently resold to a second purchaser, who paid, was a bona fide purchaser for adequate consideration without notice of the previous sale, and took delivery before the first buyer sought to replevy the hay, such first buyer cannot sustain his action against the seller. Where the buyer of hay in the barn ordered cars for a cartain railroad station, employed men to haul the hay there, and had it actually deposited there at a time when it was replevied by a prior buyer as from defendant seller, such acts constituted a delivery of the hay to the second buyer, so that the hay was in his possession, and not in that of defendant seller.—Williams v. Lancaster. Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. 111 Atl. 754.

Merchant Accepting Fraudulent Grain Checks Not Liable.—In an action to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained through the issuance of grain checks, where the plaintiff in its complaint has alleged that the defendant forged signatures of payees' names in such checks, and where further in its proof it has sought to establish that the defendant did sign and forge in his own handwriting the names of payees on the backs of such checks, testimony of bankers to the effect that such signatures so indorsed on such check were not in the handwriting of the defendant, and that some of them were in the handwriting of plaintiff's manager, was both competent and material.—Farmers Elevator Co. of Williston v. Weil. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 180 N. W. 23. (Mgr. Grassic of the Elevator Company cashed 21 checks for \$1,605.50, falsely alleged to have been issued for grain, thru E. H. Weil, clothing merchant.)

Oral Modification of Contract.—By written memorandum defendant, a dealer in feed at Minneapolis, sold and agreed to ship 300 tons of bran at \$28 per ton to plaintiffs, delivery at Boston or Boston rate points. The bran was not shipped as requested or within a reasonable time. Plaintiffs alleged an oral modification of the contract whereby the shipment should be made during the last 12 days of April, 1917. Sixty tons were shipped when the modification was made. No further shipments were made, although plaintiffs demanded performance several times during the month of May. A custom in the feed trade requires 24 hours' written notice before either seller or buyer may be held to have breached the contract. Such notice was not given. In this action for damages it is held: It was competent to prove the alleged oral modification, though the contract was written and within the statute of frauds. The custom of the trade entered into the terms of the contract and under a denial of a breach of the contract, evidence of this custom under

which breach was disproved was admissible. There was nothing irreconcilable between the terms of the oral modification alleged and the operation of the custom proven. And, further, plaintiff's insistence upon performance of the contract after the time specified in the modification waived the time, and clearly put in operation the custom referred to.—McDonald v. Union Hay Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 172 N. W. 891.

Corn Gives More Heat than Wood.

J. J. Williaman, plant chemist of the University of Minnesota, states that he has made no definite determination of the relative heat producing qualities of the three materials but calculations indicate that ear corn has a somewhat higher fuel value than good hard wood, pound for pound, or ton for ton, varying of course with the amount of moisture contained in the corn.

The fuel value of corn cobs alone is equal that of soft wood acording to Mr. Williaman. Here is hoping the fuel jobbers buy enuf of the crop to boost the price.

Clear the Track for Prosperity.

To induce buying and to convince the public that the bottom in prices has been absolutely reached, and to prove that the United States has everything it needs to continue as the most prosperous nation in history, the business men in practically all of our national organizations have gotten together and started a national campaign to educate all the people all over America, that it is necessary now to abandon their so-called "buying strike" and to clear the track for prosperity, if we do not want to run ourselves into another Russia. The burden of this task will be borne by the National Prosperity Bureau, New York City.

We are of the opinion that in the end it will be found that bread consumption has been practically up to normal, and we are convinced that the increased grind of small, interior mills, and particularly such mills as are adjacent to a plentiful supply, has offset the diminished grind of the larger mills located at terminal centers. It is a fact that while the larger central mills have suffered from the poor demand, the smaller interior mills have enjoyed an excellent business. The reason for this lies in the increased freight rate which works greatly to the advantage of the small interior mill, both in respect to wheat brought in and flour shipped out.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

Books Received

OFFICIAL GUIDE OF THE RAILWAYS and Steam Navigation Lines of the United States, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, is the traveler's invaluable aid in finding trains on every road, their time of departure from each station and the character of the equipment provided. Selecting any station the index tells the traveler the name of every road or steamer line touching that point. Having chosen the railroad, an additional index shows the time-tables and distances. It is kept up to date by monthly issuance. Paper, 1472 pages. The National Railway Publication Co., New York.

WAREHOUSEMAN'S INSURANCE, When It Makes Him Liable for Goods Stored with Him, is an address prepared at the request of the Chicago insurance agents and delivered before a convention by Thrasher Hall. Mr. Hall gives a brief of the law on the question, citing numerous decisions on the 24 points involved. This pamphlet of 26 pages is a valuable contribution from the experience of an adjuster who has filled every position in fire underwriting from clerk in a local and general agency to that of company manager. Mr. Hall is now mgr. of the Underwriters Adjusting Co., Detroit, Mich.

THE FREIGHT TRAFFIC RED BOOK is a practical reference book for those actively cnagged in traffic work, an everyday guide for the shipper and a condensed but comprehensive textbook for the student of freight transportation. It is being used in Columbia, Harvard and New York Universities and in other schools and colleges. The authors of the book are all practical traffic men, many of them being officials of some of our largest railroads and industries. Besides explanations of over 500 traffic abbreviations, definitions of over 450 traffic terms, brief but comprehensive outlines of the fundamental principles of freight rates, classifications, territories, tariffs, switching, demurrage, etc., the Freight Traffic Red Book contains the latest rules and rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Rules of Practice before the Commission, the various Acts of Congress re-

lating to railroad and steamship transportation, and standard forms used in the transportation business. The consolidation of these under one cover is a feature that appeals strongly to the busy traffic man. Cloth, 428 pages, 8x11 inchestraffic Publishing Co., New York.

OUR RED BOOK is a ready office reference for the grain man. It explains how trading is conducted on the Chicago Board of Trade and tells why and when the country shipper does and does not pay storage charges on grain shipped to Chicago, as well as enumerates many ways the shipper may expedite his shipment dispatched to Chicago. It gives the official grades in full, the contract grades for each market, daily receipts and shipments at Chicago of flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed, pork, cut meat and live hogs, and the daily prices of each, together with a record of the amount and grade of each kind. The yield in 1920 of the principal grains and seeds by states in bushels per acre and the receipts of these crops at U. S. markets compared with other years is given as well as the crops, imports and exports of the principal foreign countries. Paper, 55 pages; compiled and published by Howard Bartels & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CLASS V. COUNTRY marshals an array of

by Howard Bartels & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CLASS V. COUNTRY marshals an array of facts on the American Federation of Labor, Gompers, Debs, Ford, Gary, Lenine, the right to organize, autocracy of capital, democratization of industry, the closed shop, profit-sharing, collective bargaining, coercion, violence, picketing, profiteering, the eight-hour day and strikes, that can be read with profit by any student of the labor movement. The author, a retired employer, is an advocate of the open shop, and alleges that organization has done little or nothing for the worker, as an example referring to the wages of locomotive engineers, which have not increased proportionately with those of unorganized workers between 1881 and 1920. The wages of plumbers and carpenters and other well-organized workers have not been more than doubled, while those of farm, common and domestic labor have been tripled and quadrupled since 1881, without organization. By Charles Norman Fay, Cambridge, Mass. Cloth, 284 pages.

What happened in 1920 will be a good story to tell 50 years hence.—W. A. Oreitz, Cambridge City, Ind.

The Fighters Will Win.

"Nineteen Twenty-one Will Reward Fighters" is a popular slogan just now. We think that this slogan applies particularly to fighters who fight to sustain and to advance prices for grains. It looks as though the fight might prove to be a long and a hard one, but the fighter will have the personal satisfaction of knowing that he is buying the necessities of life at an extremely low price, that he is aiding the farmer to escape from the disastrous effects which ruinously low prices would bring about, that by doing his bit to advance the price he will add to his country's prosperity, help to insure a food supply to a starving world by stimulating increased production, and in the end will stand to make a handsome profit for himself.

to make a handsome profit for himself...

That there will be a decreased acreage sown to coarse grains this year is no idle theory but a concrete fact, and with a decreased acreage and the possibility of unfavorable crop conditions there is a grave danger of a scant food supply for the coming year. Advancing prices would help to mitigate this condition to some extent by increasing the acreage sown. In order to advance prices under present conditions investors must use their resources at this time. The fight will be the hardest during the next thirty days, but in the end the fighter will be rewarded.

—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

French wheat purchases since Sept. 1, 1920, have amounted to 881,000 tons. Of this amount 475,000 came from the United States; 31,000 from South America; and 375,000 from Australia.

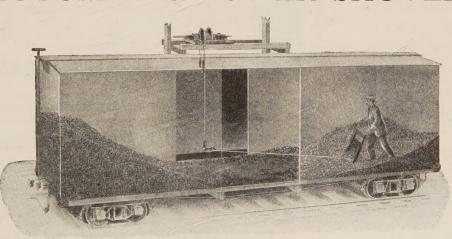
Manchuria's bean acreage totaling 4,900,000 acres amounts to nearly 25% that country's cultivated area. Approximately 70% of the annual 100,000,000 bus. crop is exported either as beans or in the form of bean cake or bean oil. The exportation of beans and their by-products constitute 75% of the country's export business.

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BOSTON

BALTIMORE

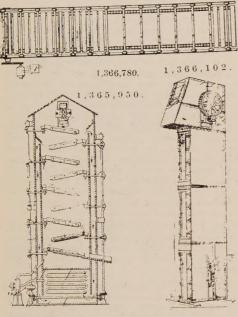
PITTSBURGH

SAN FRANCISCO

SALT LAKE CITY

Patents Granted

1,366,780. Conveyor. Lawrence Fraley, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Brown Portable Conveying Co., Chicago, Ill. In this apparatus a carriage having a drop axle section and an apron travels on a conveyor arm.



1,365,950. Grain Drier. Wilb r Putman and 1,365,950. Grain Drier. Wilb r Putman and Garfield Longman, Thornwell, La. A vertical casing contains this drier. Partitions in the casing form flues at its side walls. The vertical partitions are connected by another horizontal partition. In this manner is formed a lower heating chamber and an upper drying chamber. Within the lower heating chamber is contained a steam coil, while the upper drying chamber contains inclined perforated shaking racks. A blower provided forces air from the heating chamber around thru the drying chamber. chamber

chamber.

1,366,103 Elevator. Thomas J. Sturtevant, Wellesley, Mass., assignor to the Sturtevant, Mill Co., Boston, Mass. In this elevator an endless bucket conveyor is operated within a casing. The casing is formed in sections, each section being provided with an opening. Vertical angle bars are attached to the sides of these openings, while horizontal angle bars are fastened at the side of the sections. Overlapping doors, larger than the section openings, are provided for each opening. Door clamping devices press on the doors so as to make them devices press on the doors so as to make them dust tight.

Insurance Notes.

Organized fire prevention work is as important as fighting fires, and legislation can be secured only thru organized effort.—Illinois Fire Marshal, John G. Gamber.

"TEACH the cause of various fires in the public schools" is the slogan of the National Ass'n of Credit Men. This organization, the North American Fire Marshals Ass'n and the U. S. Commissioner of Education are co-operating in a campaign to have state laws to provide such education.

More than one-fourth of the fire losses in More than one-tourth of the fire losses in Illinois during the past 5 years were preventable, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The figures are derived from the study of 147,000 fires reported to the board by the insurance companies. It is estimated that 25 per cent should be added to cover fires not reported. The fires and losses are classified in three groups; strictly presented. are classified in three groups; strictly preventable with a loss of \$21,192,502, or 30.2 per cent; partly preventable, \$30,372,826, or 41.1 per cent, and unknown causes, probably

largely preventable, \$22,351,175, or 28.7 per the machinery be made before leaving.—Mucent. During the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive, this state paid \$73,916,503, or a yearly average of \$14,783,000 for its costly habit of playing with fire.

Report of Mill Owners Mutual of Iowa.

The Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Iowa, J. T. Sharp, see'y, Des Moines, in its 46th annual report shows assets Dec. 31, of \$16,662,67.67, and liabilities of \$649,518.93. The income from premiums, deposits and assessments was \$1,322,063.22. Net losses paid during the year were \$414,631.44, and total disbursements, \$739,853.06, leaving an income over disbursements of \$348,924.28. Insurance in force amounts to \$77,048,098.

Statement of Western Grain Dealers Fire.

The Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Des Moines, Ia., reports premiums of \$343,176.93 and interest of \$9,528.30 received during the year ending Dec. 31. Admitted assets are \$240,538.06, mostly bonds and cash; and the surplus over the legal reserve is \$143,626.97, making it possible to increase the amount at risk on any one plant to \$30,000 or \$50,000. Insurance in force was \$17,735,196, against \$16,969,607 a year ago.

A Good Practice.

It is the duty of every mill and elevator owner to know that the property is in a safe Condition before locking up and leaving. During the past two months five fires have been reported which broke out shortly after plant was closed. In each case it was stated that the danger would probably have been discovered and fire averted if the operator had gone over the plant after shutting down.

A hot bearing is much more ant to start a

A hot bearing is much more apt to start a fire after the machinery is stopped. During operation the circulation of air assists in the dissipation of heat. Statistics show that more fires start shortly after the plant is closed than at any other time.

It is important that careful inspection of

Millers National Insurance Co.'s Annual Report.

The 45th annual report of the Millers National Insurance Co., of Chicago, Ill., issued Feb. 2, shows the following condition Dec. Total admitted cash assets, \$4,393,337.15, against \$4,018,126,36 a year ago. Liabilities are \$2,274,098,66. Income during the year amounted to \$2,516,542.92. The cash surplus including permanent fund was \$2,119,238.49; surplus over all liabilities was \$4,-

746,985.97.
Losses incurred during the year numbered 5833, estimated at \$1,421,697.60, of which 55 were over \$5,000 each, and 4706 under \$5,000 each, paid. Total losses during the preceding year were \$895,634.18. While the losses showed a large increase so did the amount of insurance in force, having been \$276,931,-170 on Dec. 31, 1920, against \$234,150,648 on Dec. 31, 1919.

On the mutual plan the company had at risk

On the mutual plan the company had at risk \$47,957,197, on which \$45,775,006 was on flour

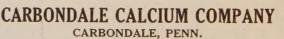
A reduction in the cost of insurance to mutual flour mill, elevator and grain policy holders of 12½% to 16¾%, and of 20% in the cost of short term cash insurance resulted in a decrease in the company's net cash surplus for the second time in the company's history. The abnormal increase in loss ratio is ascribed to a pronounced let-down in that care and vigilance that made 1918 and 1919 an excellent

You Can Not Afford to Be Without Fire Protection



Our 50 gallon Metal Fire Barrels will save you any worry. Complete with 3 buckets hung on hooks and submerged in anti-freeze solution ready for instant use.

Write for full particulars to





Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary Write for Information Regarding Short Term Grain Insurance

One GRAIN DEALER paid us \$3600.00 for 18 years, and got back \$1800.00 His policy was written by the

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE MINN., E. H. Moreland, Secretary

We are located in the center of three great grain producing states.

MINNESOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA

IOWA

No Stove Fires

One of the reasons why we were able to make a material reduction in our cost this year was that we have had no heavy fires from defective stoves and flues for two years. Reduced fires has meant reduced insurance cost. Let us keep the good work up. No stove fires this season. See that your fire fighting equipment is in working order at all

C. R. McCOTTER

Western Manager Omaha.

THE DELIVER S

C. A. McCOTTER Secretary Indianapolis, Indiana

FIRE

EXPLOSION WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE

LIGHTNING

Has caused **501 FIRE LOSSES** during the past eleven years on **UNPROTECTED RISKS** insured by the Ten Mill & Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Companies maintaining this bureau.

That part of the LOSS covered by insurance amounted to nearly \$1,000,000.

NOT ONE LOSS has been reported on a building having APPROVED LIGHT-NING PROTECTION. The insurance saving on your elevator or warehouse makes the protection of your property a sound business proposition.

Ask for Standards & Specifications.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU OXFORD, MICH.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

FOR

GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 81/x14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 40 wagon loads and each book has 160 pages or spaces for records of 6560 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2¾ lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10½x16½ inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms, Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.25

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, III.

Play Safe

Foretelling misfortune is an impossibility.

Without insurance on your live stock you take a big risk.

Play safe. Cover your live stock with Hartford Live Stock Insurance.

It saves you any financial loss caused through the death of animals by any cause.

You are promptly indemnified for all losses.

WRITE IF INTERESTED

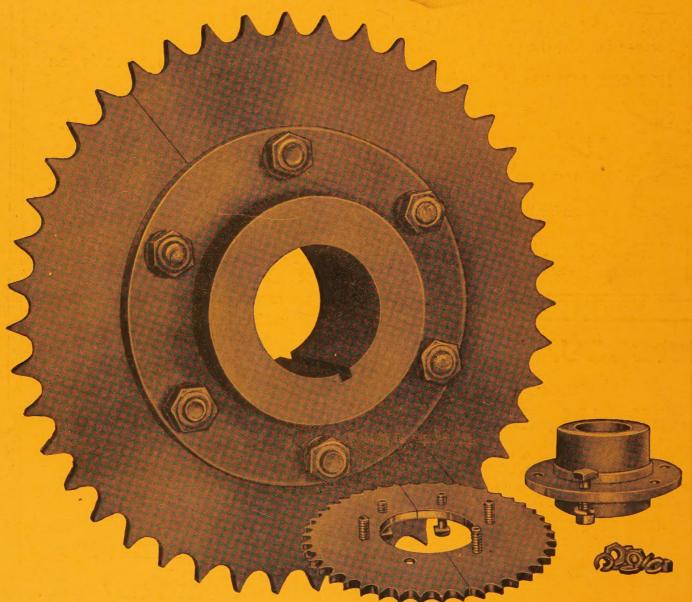
Hartford Fire Insurance Company



Live Stock Dept. Frank M. Boyd, Genl. Agt. 39 South LaSalle St. CHICAGO, ILL.

LINK-BELT

> Double-Duty ≺ Wheels for Roller Chain Drives



HERE is a wheel that is built for service and economy. It consists of a *split steel rim section*, in which teeth are cut, attached to a cast iron hub, which is bored and keyseated to order. The hub section can be used indefinitely, and new rim sections added, when renewal is necessary, or it is desired to change the speed ratio.

Interchangeability of all parts is made possible by the use of jigs and fixtures in manufacturing. Let us tell you more about it.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

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